Humber
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 293 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Dec.	CHINA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIA‡	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIA‡..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN ‡..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
13th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA‡	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,277

‡ Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from I dia.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & ‡ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MUDASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec. 1925	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

*Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Dec. ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
15th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
17th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
24th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada,	4905	30th Nov.	15th Dec.
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	8th Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	17th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	11th ,,	25th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	486	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	390	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.,

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—92, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency ex C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men

APPLY TO PROSPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA;
Manager.
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER for Bombay. Excellent prospects. Apply Box. No. 614. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R491

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisupion' (the best insecticide)' Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS on Rs. 35-2-50. Apply in own handwriting to the HON. SECRETARY, J. N. Petit Institute.
A R 498

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced and energetic young SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in any Capacity. Willing to go oversea. Please write to Box No. 616 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 499

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

SAFE CHILD-BIRTH without pain resulted everywhere by taking ZEMSONA TONIC during pregnancy. Rs. 3/8/0. Dr. MATTHEW'S PHARMACY, Garjipura, Jubbulpore. (C. P.)
T 495

AUCTION SALE ON VIEW, next to Hamilton House, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi. Of handsome latest types teak and blackwood opened carved and plain artistic designed specially made to order house-hold furniture by Roberts, Deoji and others silk tapestry lined drawing room and chester-field suites, mirror back cabinets, library glass door book case, carved pier tables, marble figures, Persian carpets very old chinaware, silverware, glass, crockery platedware etc. Property of T. Green Esq. to be sold on SUNDAY the 14th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers Mistry & Co.
N 22259

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

11 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R372

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI

ANARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the Firm of MUNCHERSHAH CHANDABHOY SANGA & CO., has been DISSOLVED, from the 1st day of December, 1924, and the undersigned will carry on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors and Fire Loss Assessors and Adjusters, under the name and style of MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & CO., at their old office, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY M.S.A., M.S.E., (Lon.)
BOMANJI M. CHANDABHOY. M.S.E. (Lon.)

Bombay, 10th December, 1924.
22249

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To declare a dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1924.
3. To declare dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1924.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 22nd day of December, 1924, to the 30th day of December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay House,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 5th December, 1924.

NOTE:—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1924, on and after Fifteenth day of January, 1925, to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 22nd day of December, 1924.
22257

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. L. NARAIN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at Kalbadevi Road, near Post Office, Bombay on MONDAY the 19th day of January 1925, at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed off and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company, and of the liquidators thereof shall be disposed off.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1924.
G.L. NARAIN
Liquidator.
22255

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1925, from 12 to 2 p.m. (B.T.) for the supply of (A) School furniture and Physical Exercise Apparatus and (B) Water Vessels for Storage and Drinking and (C) Clocks, striking hours, for the period of one year from 1st February, 1925. Tenders may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from the 15th December to 19th December, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. on application to the Headmaster.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300, to be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively, in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value for articles of the Classes (A), (B) and (C) as stated above, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable, as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the Lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 15th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "That no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire, outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must of course be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

A. R. BHAIJI.
Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee.
9th December, 1924.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
22251

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS for the works of Constructing a Chawl (1) with Brick Masonry work and (2) with Reinforced Cement Concrete work for the Health Department Labourers including Sanitary fittings, etc., at Cochin Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer, D. W.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 11th December, 1924.
22247

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 22nd day of December, 1924, to the 30th day of December, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay House,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 5th December, 1924.
22256

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4489 of 1923.
Bai GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Freehold land or ground with the message, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, Khara Ruva, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 115, Collector's New No. 887, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1414 and Cadastral Survey No. 1453, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 277-278 and Street Nos. 400-404, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Bai Amba, widow of Soni Narandas Panachand, and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22647

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RANCHORDAS TOOLSIDAS alias RANCHORDAS TOOLSIDAS SHROFF, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier in the firm of Mulraj Khatau of Bombay. Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of the said deceased, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadyshet Agiary Lane, without the Fort.. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22252

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KASHIBAI, widow, of Thakar Lalji Karson, the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd of February 1922 and executed by Esmailji Alibhoy, Abdul Karim Alibhoy and Dawoodbhoy Alibhoy has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client HAJI MOOSA HAJI EBRAHIM. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, transfer, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mercantile Bank Building, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3665 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2263, Street No. 383—387 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Cursondas Murlidhar, on or towards the South and East by the property of Abdulally Ahmedally and on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar.

Dated this 11th day of December 1924.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22260

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2364 of 1922.
DAMODAR BHANJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DHANBAI BOMANJI WADIA ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of April, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1924, at the hour of Five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Vacant land or ground situated at Ville Parle in Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bearing description as under:—

Name of Field.	Entry No.	Survey Nos.		Area. Nos. in Guntha.		Assessment.
Kharpi	2393	165	.....	8	4	0-10-0
Kharpi	2395	165	.....	10	3½	0- 4-0
Dewli	2441	171	.....	10	3½	0- 7-0
Dewli	2442	171	.....	21	2½	0- 5-0
Dewli	2455	172	.....	33	4½	0- 8-0
Dewli	2458	172	.....	37	3½	0- 8-0
Dewli	2469	177	.....	3	8½	1- 0-0
Kalivde	2520	180	.....	9	4½	0- 9-0
Kalivde	2536	180	.....	33	2½	0- 5-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. FEREEIRA AND VALLABHDAS Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22090

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHA, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS and NANABHOY CURSETJI BARUCH have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NAHALCHAND LALUCHAND. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Forsa tenure land or ground (of which two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and Freehold) situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-two thousand three hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 1589, and 1344, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 1/3627 and 1D/3627, together with the messuages tenements bullock stables and dwelling houses, standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8), Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58G., E Ward No. 8173 (1), Street No. 60, E Ward No. 8173, (2), Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 8173 (2a) to 8173 (2E), Street Nos. 60A B to 60 A, F, E Ward No. 8173 (3), Street Nos. 60B, E Ward No. 8173 (3A) and (3B), Street Nos. 60 B A and 60 B, B-E Ward No. 8173 (4), Street No. 60C, E Ward No. 8173 (4A) and 4B, Street Nos. 60 A.A., and 60 C F E Ward Nos. 8174-8175, Street Nos. 62-64, Gorapdeo Road, E Ward No. 8176, Street No. 66 and 2-9 Gorapdeo and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 8177 and 8178, Street Nos. 68 and 70 Gorapdeo and Albert Road and E Ward No. 8179, Street No. 72 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road, all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the West by the New City of Bombay Mills, on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpogly Cross Lane Road.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Purchasers Attorneys
22250

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHA, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS and NANABHOY CURSETJI BARUCH have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NAHALCHAND LALUCHAND. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Forsa tenure land or ground (of which two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and Freehold) situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-two thousand three hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 1589, and 1344, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 1/3627 and 1D/3627, together with the messuages tenements bullock stables and dwelling houses, standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8), Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58G., E Ward No. 8173 (1), Street No. 60, E Ward No. 8173, (2), Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 8173 (2a) to 8173 (2E), Street Nos. 60A B to 60 A, F, E Ward No. 8173 (3), Street Nos. 60B, E Ward No. 8173 (3A) and (3B), Street Nos. 60 B A and 60 B, B-E Ward No. 8173 (4), Street No. 60C, E Ward No. 8173 (4A) and 4B, Street Nos. 60 A.A., and 60 C F E Ward Nos. 8174-8175, Street Nos. 62-64, Gorapdeo Road, E Ward No. 8176, Street No. 66 and 2-9 Gorapdeo and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 8177 and 8178, Street Nos. 68 and 70 Gorapdeo and Albert Road and E Ward No. 8179, Street No. 72 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road, all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the West by the New City of Bombay Mills, on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpogly Cross Lane Road.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Purchasers Attorneys
22250

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PARTWORN CLOTHING, TOYS, POCKET-KNIVES, FURNITURE AND AUSTRALIAN BIG SAFE.

Under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account and at the risk of Sheikh Faizullah Delhiwalla the following.

4 bales each 100 Ladies 3/4.
4 bales each 75 morning coats.
2 bales each 100 men's khaki serge Tunics.
By order of the Office concerned.
8 cases Mechanical Toys.
1 case containing 150 Pocket-knives.
3 Solid tyres size 1070 by 160.
2 Solid tyres size 850 by 100.
4 Enamel Bath tubs with fittings.

Furniture—Roll top office table, corner stands, Arm and Armless chairs, easy chair, Bentwood rocking chairs, marble round table Bedstead, one lot metal toys, etc., etc., one Australian cupboard safe, and two English safes with stand.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Austin Touring Car, Pre-war Model, 10-12 H. P. in good running order.
1 Renault 16-20 H. P. 3/4 Landaulette car in perfect running order.
1 C Spring canoe shape Victoria nearly new.
1 Rubber tyred Laundow.
1 Rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber tyred Shigram.
4 American Carriages.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY BENJAMIN, & ROBERTS.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ellesden" Hughes Road, oppo. Messrs. A. Hyland and Co., furniture made to order by Benjamin such as telescopic dining table, for 16 persons, arm and without arm chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, plate glass door curio show cases, plate glass door book cases, mahoganized bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, wardrobes with English plate glass doors lined poplin, figured teak mirror and panel almyrahs, Ladies' writing tables, with stamped morroco leather Engl'sh Oak table, figured teak inlaid cupboard, wash hand and dressing tables teapoys, meat safe cupboards etc., etc.

The property of E. Hillel Esqr.,
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE IN SOUTER STREET BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mohomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers will under a Decree dated 27th February 1923 in suit No. 246 of 1923 in which Central Bank of India Ltd., are the plaintiffs and the mortgagors and others are defendants and a consent order dated 14th July 1924 in the said suit sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 4—30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

(a) All that piece of land (together with the message or building thereon) situate on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 977 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3525 and bounded on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said Estate on the North by Souter Street and on the South by a service passage which said piece or land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and the buildings whereon are assessed under Ward No. 4099 (2) Street No. 31.

(b) FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land (together with the message and buildings thereon) on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 971 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate on the South by the land of the said Estate laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No 31 of the said Estate whith said piece of land is known as Plot No. 33 of the said Estate and bears New Survey No. 3527. And SECONDLY:—

All that piece of land situate on the South side of Souter Street containing an area of 7 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land firstly described, on the East by Plot No. 31 and on the South by the said service passage and which bears New Survey No. 3527 Which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3) Street No. 33.

N.B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned till the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES JAPANESE MERCERISED BLEACHED AND GREY YARN AND 25 BALES JAPANESE GREY YARN.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) near Hanuman Temple, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Maneckchand Gordhandas, General Merchants, 69 Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie:—

Ex. S. S. "Hakodate Maru" of 13-6-24.
3 Cases No. 2/64S Mercerised Bleached yarn "Shiraho" Ticket.
Ex. S. S. "CALCUTTA MARU" of 21-7-24.
5 cases No. 2/64s. Mercerised Bleached yarn "Shiraho" Ticket.
EX. S. S. "TAMBA MARU" OF 1-7-24.
1 case No. 2/64S Mercerised Grey Yarn "Sakereiyo" Ticket.
EX. S. S. "WAKASA MARU" of 16-6-24.
25 bales No. 40S Singles Grey Yarn any chap.

Terms.—25 per cent. deposits and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW--- SATURDAY

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

By request—the Universal Mighty Super-Production

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

ALL THE TWELVE PARTS COMPLETE IN ONE SHOW

PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIAL TIMINGS FOR THE HUNCHBACK FILM SHOWS:

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NEXT FOUR SHOWS ONLY:

3-30; 5-45; 8 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Revolving Shows; Ladies and Gentlemen holding Box, Sofa and 1st Class Tickets can take their Seats at any time and see the remaining portion in the next show in the Same ticket.

WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDUSTAN FILM CO'S.

DATTA JANMA.

Time and Rates as Usual

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY Messrs. JOHN ROBERT, DEOJI KANJI and OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Banajansion, 4th Floor, opp. Messrs. Kemp and Co., Khambala Hill, the made to order complete household furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, old blackwood carved furniture, sweet toned cottage piano (by Marks and Co) gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best plated ware, etc., etc.

The property of Daraoshaw Pirojshaw Dubash, Esqr.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th December 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron, cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One lot Grey Shirtings, White Mulls, Jaconets and C.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SATURDAY, the 13th AND SUNDAY the 14th DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS AND USERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will continue the Auction Sale of very high class Girls' and Ladies' Cotton Woollen and Silk socks and stockings, drawers, collars of various sizes, specially ordered very high class ready made shirts, and woollen suits for children, and Singer Sewing Machines with Electric Motors, at the premises of the Shrikrishna Stores Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) at Kalbadevi Road, on SATURDAY, the 13th and SUNDAY the 14th instant at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.)

The above Auction Sale forms part of the entire stock-in-trade of the said Stores which is being auctioned on dates notified from time to time.

MEHTA & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 16th December, 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Scantlings, 7 Perfumery, 3 Electric Bulbs, Iron Bars Toys, Paint, Sugar sample; dry fish; X Ray Tub; Coir rope 15 Cups and Saucers, Provision, Electric appliances, advertising matter; Metal watches, Motor car lamps and parts, Bicycles Glassware, Bolts and nuts, Lanterns, 93 Bundles C.I. Sheets, 100 jars Chemical Acid, 49 Bundles Steel Sheets; 5 Cases Butter pots, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

BOMBAY THEATRE

GRANT ROAD

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT TO-DAY

FRIDAY, 12th Dec, 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By

(1) Prof. MANJIKHAN

(2) Prof. BHORJIKHAN who are the Sons of the Famous Singer Alladiyakha

(3) Prof. GOVINDBUWA SHALIGRAM, (of the Phaltan State Durbar),

(4) Mrs. HIRABAI BARODKAR, (The Popular Songstress of the Gramophone Fame),

N.B.—Lovers of Music should please note that the Musical Concert will not simply be Grand, but it will also be quite Unprecedented and of a Rare Type!

Rates of Tickets (Inclusive of Tax) Rs. 8, 6, 4, 3, 2-8, 1-8, 1.

Booking is open at Madhavashram near West-End Cinema.

A GRAND CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC BY POPULAR MUSICIANS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

A Grand Concert of Indian Music BY POPULAR MUSICIANS

Professor VAHIDKHAN

of Nothern India and Well-known Harmonist Professor ShankerRao Kaplesahwari and

Miss PADMAVATI alias MANORAMABAI

of Benares

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay AT

Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL,

Fort, Bombay

on Saturday 13th December, 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

Rates of Tickets—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, & 1, (Exclusive of Tax)

The plan will be opened in the Vidyalay from the 8th Inst.

Please Hurry up and reserve your tickets

Manager, V. A. Wagle

Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay, Chira Bazar No. 2.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House

Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

SAUBHADRA

SATURDAY, 13th Dec. 1924 at 8 p. m.

ASHA-NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 14th Dec. 1924 at 3 p. m.

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10

"THE COMMON LAW"

A wonderful and elaborate film version of Robert W. Chambers' great novel. A strong and powerful love story of an artist and his beautiful model set in lavish surroundings and acted by an all star caste including CORINNE GRIFFITH AND CONWAY TEARLE.

A PICTURE EVERYONE IS DISCUSSING.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.

POWERFUL—BEAUTIFUL—AND EMOTIONAL.

PATHE GAZETTE.

FELIX TURNS THE TIDE.

Another screaming adventure of the famous film cat.

Prices: Re. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and As. 4, including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. & 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. & 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

To-night at 9-30 p. m.

"CARMEN"

To-day Cinema at 6-30 p. m.

"SENTIMENTAL BLOKE"

Featuring ARTHUR TAUCHERT.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

"QUEEN OF SHEBA"

Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"QUEEN OF SHEBA"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

WANTED—

Candidates for classes in

"LESSONS IN LOVE"

For all Lovers between Eight and Eighty as given by an American Lady Love Expert

Miss CONSTANCE TALMADGE

3 Times Daily:— 6-30,—8-15 & 10.

AT

CINÉ MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY, December 12, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

49-24—175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajitsji and Co, vs Rustomji Curseiji Banajwalla and others, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 60.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4354-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.

4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

332-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Dastur and Co.

1885-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1119-24—Motichand and D Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1139-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwalla and Chh, Bhaishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

4198-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.

920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.

366-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Naransha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Naranshaji, Dikshit M and Co.

971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Daphtary F and D.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damoderdas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

1283-24—Ferreira and V, Kanji Purshotam v Hansraj Jugjiwan and ors, Dabholker and J.

1889-24—Captain and V, Archibald Francis Walters v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1890-24—Captain and V, Merwanji Cowasji v Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1892-24—Captain and V, Dossabhoy Hormusji Dhanjibhoy v Lala Har Narayen, Judas and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48

FOR CONFIRMATION OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2498-20—Little and Co, Syed Mahomed H Kazrani and another, vs Haji Bibi F Begam and others, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas vs Balamal Amin and D.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Hussin Jusab and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Dabhtary F and D.

3057-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V Vaobha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE

Appeal No 63-26 S No 4695-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

REFERENCE

41-23—J C G Bowen In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrisang Chandumal, vs Madanlal Gopal Kapadia.

SHORT CAUSES.

2303-24—Captain and V, Hasham Mahomed and others, vs Mahomed Ibrahim Moti and others.

LONG CAUSES.

2950-22—Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd, Amardal Lalji, Khandwalla and Chh.

1252-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Harakji Dayabhai.

3213-24—Kanga and Co, Virbhadrapa Bagur v Hansraj Ramji and Co, Mulji T and Co., Madhavji and Co.

2494-23—Motichand and D, Valabhji Meghji Cawasji Framji and Co., Thakoredas and Co.

3197-24—Little and Co, Beddukh, vs Ramlingas and Co Ltd, vs Hall and Co, Manubhai and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

5239-21—Raghavaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Lachiram Motiram Thakoredas and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others, vs Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2486-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

2485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

2842-21—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Amersey, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Ruphchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W H Brady and Co Ltd, vs The Aryodaya Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D.

2392-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassanji Khimji and Co, Rawlley and Co and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Purnanand C and Chh.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co

2159-24—Payne and Co, The eAhmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Laichand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasiachand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Kanjee, Madhbai J and M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 11.

Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.

Crawford Castle, Hughes, Marmagoa.
British Rose, Black, Mahomerah.
Cape Cross, Unwin, Bhawnager.
Margha, Milne, London.

LOADING.

Dec. 11.

Steamer City of Manchester for Liverpool.
Steamer G Pettili for Antwerp.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir, 3330 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 80 pilgrims.

S S Crawford Castle:—The steamer Crawford Castle, 2820 tons, Captain Hughes, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Rose, 3817 tons, Captain G Black, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Cape Cross:—The Graham T Co's steamer Cape Cross, 2590 tons, Captain A Unwin, will sail to-day from harbour for Bhawnager, with same bottom cargo.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Co's steamer Margha, 5096 tons, Captain R A Milne, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, December 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 China 4178 Aden 13/12 M M & Co.
5 Silvio Pellico, 3330, K'chi, 16/12, L Tristino.
8 Clan Urquhart, Murmugao, 12/12, J F Co.
11 Genoa Genoa, 15/12, M Vallana.
12 Crostafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Dromore Castle, 3199, Dunkirk, 11/12, Graham Tdg. Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Basreh, 12/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha, 3196, Java, 10/12, T M and Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y K Kaisha
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
10 and 11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12. S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
15 Barkura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12—M M & Co

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Ahmedi, 1551, Basra, 15/12, S Hussen Co.
C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
N Chakrala, 3602, Calcutta, N.F. M M & Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia due about 13th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.
Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent. P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 28th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Cassala due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 26th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 16th December, Agent J F Co.
City of Birmingham due about 31st December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 13th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.
Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ANTWERP.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Cherea due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquilea due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comerio due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Toba Maru due about 13th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due abuot 12th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 26th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 11th January, Agent P and O Co.
Karapura due about 13th December, Agent M M Co

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 11.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 19000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 1188 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Margha for Havre:—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Generala Petilli for Leith:—30000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Crostafels for Hamburt:—12350 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 330 bales cotton fly cslv, Khimji Visram and Co; 2000 cwts myrabollams, Mathurdas Bros; 34 cwts rough green stone J M Salemahomed; 9 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp G Mawji; 712 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed oil cake, B H Lala; 630 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Argenfels for Antwerp:—35 bales cotton re Khimji Visram and Co; 91 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—5 bales akund cotton, B Meyer and Co; 712 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 21 cwts lactic casein, The Midland Dairy Farm.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—1 cask rat casings, D H Kavi and Co; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—120 cwts sharkfins, 30 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 1 case woollen rumdas, D Chellaram.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 20 bales cotton Ali Bros; 90 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Dongola for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Amerser and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 11

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—97 bales paper, 14 bales mosquito netting, 25 bales hessian cloth, 15 bales jute cloth, 20 cases under-shirts, 13 cases medicines, 54 drums 57 kegs paint, 25 drums linseed oil, 90 casks colours.

From Madras:—60 bundles cotton waste, 17 bags myrabollam flour, 59 cases provisions, 14 cases lime-juice, 90 cases whisky.

From Cuddalore:—116 cases confectionery.

From Tuticorin:—32 bales senna leaves, 240 bales cotton waste, 55 bales mats, 212 bales cottons, 215 cases tea.

From Cochin:—275 cases cocoanut oil, 200 cases 85 H/cases tea, 105 kollies hooka shells, 25 barrels soap, 2962 bundles coir yarn.

From Ponani:—347 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—151 bags cocoanuts, 113 bales cotton, 8 chests 82 H/chests tea.

From Badagara:—646 bags cocoanuts, 2020 bags copra.

From Tellicherry:—79 bags copra, 30 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—168 bags cocoanuts.

From Pondicherry:—50 bundles yarn waste.

S S Ceylon Maru from Yokohama, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—200 cases biscuits.

From Tokyo:—30 packages tooth powder, 20 bales 30 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases confectionery, 200 cases Asahi beer.

From Nagoya:—4 cases silk goods, 14 cases enamelled ware, 75 cases glass ware, 617 cases porcelain, 25 bales cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—25 cases celluloid bangles, 18 cases celluloid goods, 450 cases glass bangles, 230 cases glass ware, 60 cases glass beads, 6 cases pearl buttons, 59 cases bottles, 16 cases silk yarn, 16 cases canned goods, 100 cases sodium sulphide, 120 cases matches, 51 cases match boxes, 120 cases brass circles, 20 cases methyl violet, 24 cases 377 bales cotton shirting, 474 bales cotton sheeting, 155 bales cotton drill, 100 packages crucible.

From Kobe:—150 cases glass bangles, 136 cases glass ware, 55 cases celluloid bangles, 50 cases silk yarn, 87 cases silk goods, 80 cases celluloid ware, 132 cases porcelain, 50 cases matches, 23 cases match boxes, 24 cases bamboo ware, 50 cases refined camphor, 89 cases enamelled ware, 200 cases empty wood boxes, 60 cases cotton hosiery, 55 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 25 cases 130 bales cotton shirting, 250 bales cotton sheeting, 171 bales cotton drill, 90 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji:—25 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy, 161 rolls china ware, 151 packages 170 cases cassia, 15 cases vermilian, 120 cases rope, 17 cases silk goods, 100 cases tea, 12 cases china roots, 25 cases cotton socks, 85 cases ginger, 50 cases fire-crackers, 25 cases glass bangles.

From Singapore:—858 bundles rattans, 278 bundles 12 cases 20 bags gum, 23 bags flake tapioca, 595 bags betel nuts, 31 bags pepper, 1951 bags sago flour, 75 bags cutch, 445 bags flour, 189 bags damar batu, 75 bags nutmegs, 40 bags pine apple.

From Colombo:—17 bales corks, 24 bales cotton piece-goods, 511 bundles rubber tyres, 142 bags copra, 50 bags arecanuts, 95 blocks pig lead.

S S Varela from Bushire, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—34 cases specie.

From Busrah:—25 cases specie, 23 bags beans, 226 bags 1091 bundles 27062 baskets dates.

S S Homestead from New York, Agents Volkart Bros:—13 cases lubricating grease, 60 cases 196 bags paraffin wax, 100 cases 65 barrels 125 drums lubricating oil, 235 drums caustic soda, 450 cases aluminium circles, 159 packages medicinal compound, 250 bales cotton, 40 bales old clothing.

S S Bankura from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—25 bags drugs, 97 bags almonds, 26 bags old brass, 259 bags 1556 bundles 9569 baskets dates.

From Bushire:—250 jottas candles, 17 jottas skins, 339 bags almond kernels, 40 bags 24 cases almonds, 19 cases assofoetida, 8 bundles specie, 12 bags raisins, 68 bags gum.

From Bunder Abbas:—20 jottas 9 bundles rose buds, 44 bundles attari, 20 bags raisins.

From Jask:—2194 bags matoots.

From Muskat:—105 crates pomegranates, 1000 boxes 687 bags dates, 1362 bags sardines, 17 bundles specie.

From Gwadur:—75 bundles salted fish.

From Karachi:—459 bales cotton, 94 bundles dates, 49 bundles methi kathi, 38 packages raisins, 40 packages 13 bags kishmish, 144 bags pepper khar, 15 bags zinc scraps, 318 bags rice.

From Kuwait:—16 bundles specie.

From Dubai:—6 tins pearls, 78 bundles specie.

S S Br. Sailor from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—7568.8 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Clan Macwhirter from Port Louis, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—88694 bags sugar.

S S Cape Cross from Louis, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—25775 bags sugar.

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?
BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 4/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 628.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 678.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 668.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 286.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.69 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 87/20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00.
London—Rome Liras 108.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Dec. 10.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32. Firm.
Bar Gold 84.8.8. Dull steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/16. Dull.

London, Dec. 10.

Rentes 3 p.c. 51.
Bar Silver:—
Spot 33 1/16
2 months hence 33 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
China sold. Small support. Dull.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loan 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p. c. since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 10.

Stockholm	17.41
Christiania	30.00
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	24.23
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.08
Athens (Yesterday's)	256.00
Prague	136.00

London, Dec. 10.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 87.15
Germany 19.740.000 M.
Italy 108.69.

New York, Dec. 10.

Demand Bills 3.69.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 10.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 5/8
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 20 3/4.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call—2 per cent Nominal.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Slightly steadier. Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Dec. 10.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 5/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 unchgd.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £79 1/16 —1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £116 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57 3/4 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 2 p.c. 57 1/2 unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/4/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22 5/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74/11.

London, Dec. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 88.8.
Silver ready d. 33.1.
Silver forward d. 33.3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. China was seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

London, Dec. 10.

Of the £30,000 gold arrived in the week, the whole amount was absorbed by India and Trade. There was good demand for Shipments direct from Durban to Bombay and from Capetown for conversion into sovereigns. It is stated that the purchases amount £1.000.000 and £275.000 respectively.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/11.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 103/8.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1945-55 103/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/3.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 103/5.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 78.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 78/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 73, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 857/8, Bradbury 500, Century 415, Cent. India 512/8, Colaba Land 148/12, Coorla 157/8xd, Crescent 215, Currim 410, Dawn 635, Edw. Sassoon 132/8, Fazulbhoy 832/8, Gokak 101/4, Ind Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 376/4, Kastoorchand 138/12, Khatao 181/4, Kohinoor 1240, Laxmi Cotton 4550, Madhowji 348/12, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2650, Morarji 2525, Meyer Sassoon 125, New Great 380, New City 232/8, Pabani 350, Pearl 328/12, Phoenix 535, Simplex 230, Swan 1035, Swadeshi 610, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, B Burma, 308/12, B Burma N I 67/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/6, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 60, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 55, Katni Defd. 150, New India 12, Shivrajpur 46, Tata Iron Ord. 12/8, Tata Iron Defd. 40, Tata Hydro 732/8 and Scindia Steam 7/1.

London, Dec. 10.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 11.

12 to 1 O/C.

	ex-divi.	
Ahmedabad Advance		426-15
Bombay Cotton	..	525
Bombay Dyeing	..	8-68-12-71-4-58-12
Century	.. ..	420-10-12-21-4-18-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	..	515-11-4
Colaba	.. ..	150
Crescent	.. ..	217-8-16-4-18-12-15
Indore	.. ..	390-83-12-82-8-80
Kohinoor	.. ..	1185
New Great	.. ..	387-8-88-12-82-8
Pearl	.. ..	533-12-35-30
Phoenix	.. ..	537-8-30
Bharucha	.. ..	101-4
Simplex	.. ..	236-4 35-30
Swan	.. ..	1035
Swadesh	.. ..	610-12-8-7-8
Pabni	.. ..	352-8-50
Fazal	.. ..	842-8-32-8
Mathuradas	.. ..	230
Tata Mill	.. ..	180
Globe	.. ..	60
Mysore	.. ..	118-12-10
Madhavji	.. ..	347-8-48-12
Finlay ex-divi.	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	..	100-1-4
Edward Sassoon	..	132-6-85
Meyer Sassoon	..	125-11-4
Alcock	.. ..	185
Bombay Burma Old	..	308-12-5
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	..	86-4-87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy		62-8
Bundi Cement	..	8-14
Central E. Mining	..	26-1
Indian Cement	..	36-4-35
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	12-8
Tata Steel Defd.	..	40

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

11th Dec. 1924.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points up to 3 points down in New York futures. The market opened steady but closed easier on further hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 8 points higher. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 10th instant as follows:—"Pressure due to price fixing. Tone of market heavy."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 452½ i.e. Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 454. On Commission Houses and general selling the values eased to Rs. 452½, but again recovered to Rs. 454½ on prominent Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 454 1/2. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 452 1/2 and closed at the same rate. Bazar operators sold Broach, whilst Commission Houses were sellers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra Decr/Jan. opened at Rs. 436 and improved to Rs. 437½ on brokers buying. On selling by Shroffs the market eased to Rs. 436 but again recovered to Rs. 439½ on Commission Houses and Brokers buying, and closed at Rs. 440. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 429 1/2 and went up to Rs. 431 1/2 on Exporters buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 428 1/2 and closed at Rs. 432 on buying by Shroffs. F.G. Bengal Decr./Jan. and March were nominally quoted Rs. 382 and Rs. 377 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. Exporters were buying red leafy cotton for prompt delivery while millwalas were purchasing ordinary quality. About 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May	.. 454 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	.. 382
" " March ..	.. 375
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	.. 439
" March	.. 432

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay December 11.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	422	402
M. G. Oomra No. 4	465	450

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 11.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	454
" " Bengal	Dec./January	381
" " Bengal	March ..	375
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	438
" "	March ..	431

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

11th Dec. 1924.

New York Market 10th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.73	Dec.			22.72	—01
22.82	Jan.	22.87+05	23.00+18	22.81	—01
23.17	Mar.		23.34+17	23.20	+03
23.54	May			23.55	+01
23.66	Jul.			23.63	—03
22.86	Oct.			22.86	—

New York Spot on 9th Dec. 23. 25 —.10
New Orleans Spot on 9th Dec. 23.00 —45.
Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on further hedge selling.
January highest 23.04 (10.58 a.m.), lowest 22.75 (2.31 p.m.), range .29 points.

Liverpool Market 10th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.67	Jan.	12.70+03	12.74+07	12.73	+06
12.72	Mar.	12.74+02	12.77+05	12.77	+05
12.77	May			12.84	+07
12.74	Jul.			12.82	+08
12.42	Oct.			12.50	+08
	Egyptian				
26.00	Jan.			26.25	+25
24.55	May			24.70	+15

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 225,000.
(2) Quiet steady market. Less hedge selling.
American cross rate 4.69 174.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	12.73 plus .6
March	12.77 „ .5
May	12.84 „ .7
July	12.82 „ .8

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool 4600 Bales
On Spec. and for Exp. 100 „
Of East Indian 150 „
Universal Standard 13.05. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

March	23.37
May	23.72
July	23.84

New York Noon Call:—
March 23.35
May 23.72
July 23.81
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—
January 23.24
May 23.53

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	12.73 plus .6
March.	12.77 „ .5
May	12.88 „ .6
Oct.	12.48 „ .6

EGYPTIANS.

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	25.80 —.20
March.	24.95 —.20
May	24.35 —.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	12.70 plus .04
January	12.73 „ .06
February	12.73 „ .06
March	12.77 „ .05
April	12.78 „ .06
May	12.84 „ .07
June	12.82 „ .08
July	12.82 „ .08
August	12.75 „ .09
September	12.65 „ .09
October	12.50 „ .08
November	12.42 „ .08
December	12.38 „ .08

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	27.20 plus .25
January	26.25 „ .25
February	25.85 „ .25
March	25.40 „ .25
April	25.00 „ .25
May	24.70 „ .15
June	24.23 „ .18
July	23.75 „ .20
August	23.50 „ .30
September	22.90 „ .20
October	22.05 „ .20
November	20.10 „ .35

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10

SCINDE:—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
BENGAL:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
OOMRA:—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
BROACH:—	
Good	11.70
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 51.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4.000
Day's Exports to Continent 15.000.
Futures at New York:—

January	22.81 —.01
March	23.20 plus .03
May	23.55 „ .01
July	23.63 —.03

Spot Cotton at New York 25.25 plus .2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.10 plus .10
Futures at New Orleans:—

March.	23.12 plus .02
May	23.37 „ .04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/4.
Silver Foreign mined 69.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 10.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	22.81 —.1
March	23.20 plus .3
May	23.55 „ .1
July	23.63 —.3

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 10.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. J/F. Quoted 62/6.
Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. J/F. Sellers 63.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian D/J. Sellers 64/6
Choice White Karachi D/J. Paid 61/3.
Soft Red Karachi D/J. Paid 60/3.
White Delhi D/J. Sellers 61/9.
Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for December Shipment 63.
Cargo Australian paid for December Shipment 64.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 11.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	52 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 2 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 6 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	..
Teaseed, Black	65 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	09 0 0	14 1 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
„ Delivery	0 0 0	5 10 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..	7 10 6
Linseed, May ..	13 13 9
Groundnuts J/F ..	66 0 0
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan. ..	5 9 0
Teaseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	14 14 0
Caster Seed M-M	12 14 0
Cotton Seed M-M. ..	5 8 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 10

English best Selected Copper £67 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 7/16
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 5/8
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.
Tin Block £257 3/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 11.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do.	2	60 0 0

COPPER

Bombay, December 11.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	1	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchtuka Joint ..		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..		51 0 0
Brass Bars	..	41 0 0
Pat Kiai	..	65 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	57 8 0
„ to 1 ..	..	58 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 11

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 0 6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 14 0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 13 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 8 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house ..	..No 8 1/2	0 11 9
Japan	..No 40—1	1 6 3
„	..No. 42—2	1 9 0
„	..No 20	1 1 9
„	..No 32	1 5 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 10.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bom-
London, Dec. 10.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was firm and dearer and closed with good trade at £21 3/4 sellers for Decr/Jan.
Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Decr Sellers £10 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay Sellers for Decr/Jan. £25. Closed steadier and dear but with little doing.
bay for January Shipment at £23 3/8 and in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment at £21 7/8.
In Rapeseed Toria for Dec/Jan. Shipment to Rotterdam at £20 3/4.
In Castorseed Bombay 3 p.c. for Jan/Feb Shipment to Geneva at 24 1/4.
In Wheat Cargo, Australian for December Shipment at 64, and in Wheat Parcels, Choice White Karachi for Dec/Jan. Shipment at 61/3. In Wheat Parcels Red Karachi at 60/3 for Decr/Jan. Shipment.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec./Jan. Sellers £23 5/8 and January done £23 3/8.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Decr. done 44 7/8.
Jan./Apl. paid 45/3

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 10.

Ferozepore Real Bold N/D. Sellers £23.
Toria closed firmer and dear but with little doing. Sellers for Jan/Feb. Shipment Hamburg £21 1/8 and Sellers for Shipment to Rotterdam paid £20 3/4.
Brown Cawnpore N/D. Sellers £22 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 10.

Karachi Barley Decr/Jan. Sellers 41.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
December, not quoted.
Jan/Mar. Sellers 21/0
June/July Sellers 18/—
July/Sept. Sellers 17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
June/July Sellers 18/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
June/July Sellers 18/2.

SUGAR CROP.

London, Dec. 10

Gama Estimates Sugar Crop at 4.724.760 tons.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, 11th Decr. 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have further dropped by 2 As., with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 7600 bags, showing a good record of offtake.
Java Prices for Jan/Feb/Mar. Shipment record a drop of 1d. and New Crop Java Sugar Prices of 2d. per cwt. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Nov/Decr. Shipment have dropped by 6d. in yesterday's closing levels.
The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.:—
Ready Rs. 18.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/2 FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/2 FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July sh. 17/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Aug. Sept. sh. 17/4 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar per cwt. FBH.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 18/6. Nominal.
B.R. B. Beet Sugar per cwt FBH.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 18/10. Nominal.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar per cwt.:—
Ready Rs. 17/5.
Shipment per cwt. FBH.:—
November sh. 18.
Nov./Decr. sh. 18/3
Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 19.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 11th December 1924.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 7 6
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 6
Manekji (Gan Mukh) per lb.	1 [illegible]
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 [illegible]
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 [illegible]
Pearl per lb.	1 [illegible]
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 [illegible]
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 6
David per lb.	1 4 6
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 9
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 10 6
Phoenix per piece	6 5 6
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 6
Hindustan per piece	6 13 6
Pearl and Pobaney per piece	6 14 6
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 9 6
Bombay United per piece	7 8 6
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 6
E. D. Rachel per piece	7 6 6
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 14 6
Hindustani	11 13 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th December, 1924.

Cotton	21505 Bales
Wheat	8647 Owts.
Linseed	5589 „
Rapeseed etc.	324 „
Gingellyseed	6113 „
Poppyseed	144 „
Groundnuts	9739 „
Castor seed	1281 „
Rice	3460 „
Myrabollams	2301 „
Cottonseed	22355 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1757 „
Juwar	2520 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	324 „
Bajri	3581 „
Coal	1133 Tons.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 10.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 18/14.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Decr. 18 3/8.
Tone:—Easier, closing fairly steady.

HOLIDAYS.

Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed on 25th 26th and 27th December and on 1st January, 1925.

END OF A GREAT GAME.

MAHOMEDANS' FIRST WIN

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

There was very little left to be done by the Mahomedans on Thursday when only 32 were required to give them the Quadrangular Championship since 1912. Hasan Shah who carried his bat the previous day with Abdus Salam resumed the Mahomedan innings at 10-35. Ramji bowled one ball of his last over on Wednesday from the Gymkhana end and Naidu was entrusted with the ball from the far wicket. Hasan Shah and Abdus Salam were confident of being able to get the required figure between themselves. Singles came in every over. Hasan sent up the century after five minutes' play and every over brought 4 or 5 runs. There were no less than five men in slips at one time and both Hindu bowlers had no eye for the wicket but "catches" was their game. Hasan's single sent up 110 after 15 minutes' play and nothing seemed to prevent the Muslim batsmen from making at least four runs in each over. When 120 went up the crowd opened cheering and enthusiasts shook themselves up ready to dart as soon as the winning shot was made. Runs still came one by one till two more were required to secure the verdict. For the winning stroke, Hasan tapped Naidu beautifully behind the wicket for four midst deafening cheers. The innings closed at 11-5 a.m., exactly in half an hour from the start.

The Mahomedans thus won the Quandrangular Tournament of 1924 by 5 wiskets and three runs this being their first victory.

The Scores were:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

M. E. Shaik c Navle b Shivram ...	44
Nazir Ali b Godambe ...	26
Feroze Khan c Deodhar b Ramji ...	9
M. Vishram b Godambe ...	16
Abdus Salam b Joshi ...	1
Hasan Shah c Deodhar b Ramji ...	50
Wazir Ali l-bw, b Naidu	197
Gulam Mohomed b Ramji	3
Botawalla not out	17
Wazir Ahmed run out	0
Total	368

2nd Innings.

Karim Baksh b Ramji	4
M. Sheikh c Navle b Ramji	11
Wazir Ali b Naidu	0
Feroze Khan, b Ogadshanber	16
Nazir Ali c Deodhar b Ramji	60
Hasan Shah (Not out)	25
Abdus Salam (Not out)	11
Rest did not bat.	
Extra	1
Total (for 5 wkts.)	128

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

E. Navle b Botawalla	0
Ogadshanker c Abdus Salam b W Ahmed	0
S. Dongre b Botawalla	1
C K Naidu b Botawalla	52
P. Vithal b Wazir Ahmed	32
D. B. Deodhar b Botawalla	0
P Jai c Vishram b W. Ahmed	0
S S Joshi, b Botawalla	5
P Shivram b Botawalla	28
L. Ramji b Nazir Ali	1
G R Godambe not out	0
Extras	1
Total	120

2nd Innings

E. Shivram b Wazir Ahmed	
J. Navle b Botawalla.	2
C. K. Naidu c Hasan Shah b Nazir Ali	6
P. Vithal c W. Ahmed b Nazir Ali ...	8
P Jai c Vishram b W. Ahmed	156
D B Deodhar c Feroze Khan b W Ahmed	66
S. Godambe c Hasan b Nazir Ali	1
D Ramji b Hasan SLah	70
S S Joshi, c Wazir Ahmed b Abdus Salam	37
S. Dongre not out	13
Ogadshanker run out	2
Extras	12
Total	373

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Ramji	38	101	5	4
Ogadshanker	16	23	2	0
Godambe	24.1	74	2	2
Shivram	24	62	3	1
Joshi	12	50	1	1
Naidu	14	48	1	1

Mahomedans 2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Ramji	15	44	1	3
Naidu	12-1	44	—	1
Shivram	2	12	—	—
Godambe	4	9	—	—
Joshi	1	5	—	—
Ogad Shanker	3	13	—	1

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Wazir Ahmed ...	15	30	7	3
Botawalla	17.1	48	4	6
Nazir Ali	7	21	1	1
Abdus Salam ...	4	20	0	0

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Botawalla	13	27	5	1
Wazir Ahmed	14	46	5	3
Nazir Ali	33	119	6	3
Gulam Mahomed ...	4	15	0	0
Abdus Salam	26	83	4	1
Hasan Shah ...	13	51	1	1
Wazir Ali	3	12	0	0
Shaikh	2	8	0	0

ENTERTAINMENT TO MAHOMEDAN TEAM.

We understand that Mr. Nakubhai Kabhai Shah, Proprietor of the Arya Naitic Dramatic Company has arranged to bring about a gathering of the friends and admirers of the Mahomedans in appreciation of their victory in this year's tournament at the Balliwal's Grand Theatre on Monday 15th instant at 9 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji has consented to preside.

On this occasion the Urdu play "Sati Manjari" will be staged when all members of the Mahomedan Team will be presented with gold medals by Mr. Nakubhai.

DINNER PARTY TO VICTORS.

The successful Mahomedan team was feted on Thursday evening in Islam Gymkhana when the Muslim Students' Union gave a dinner party to the members of the team. A large number of friends and guests were invited and the Secretary of the Union regretted that for want of time he could not inform all the members and invite more friends on the occasion. Mr M A. Jinnah, the President of the Union, presided at the table, while amongst those present were also Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Fyez Tyebji, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. E. G. Currimbhoy.

After the dinner in proposing the toast of the successful team, Mr. Jinnah said he did not claim to know the history of cricket in Bombay Presidency, but they were all proud to entertain the Mahomedan team that night as winners of the ribbon and also as champions of the Quadrangular match. He believed it was in 1912 that the Mahomedan team first entered the field of these annual matches. 1924 was the first year when they had come out victorious. Thousands of people watched the cricket match played by them and many thousands read of their prowess in the newspapers every day. Even the judicial atmosphere in High Court at the Bar was stirred taking the keenest interest in their achievement. At one time it appeared that the Mahomedan team were going to win an easy victory, but in the second innings the Hindus showed a splendid stand and two of them added to the score by 192 runs. The Mahomedans' victory was therefore more brilliant and he was sure that even their Hindu brethren would rejoice in Mahomedans' success in a spirit of true sportsmanship. The cricket field had many lessons to teach in other walks of life. The brotherly feeling that prevailed throughout the play was no less remarkable and he hoped their Hindu brethren as sportsmen would no less be pleased, but also rejoice at the Mahomedans' winning the championship. (Applause) He wished the Mahomedan team many more brilliant victories in the true spirit of sportsmanship in the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Abdul Salam in absence of the captain of the team replying thanked the Muslim Students' Union for their hospitality and ascribed all the praise of success to God and the Islam Gymkhana who were taking so much interest in the cause of cricket. He urged the younger generation to take to this manly game in right, royal spirit and make it still more successful in the future. (Cheers.)

After this function, Mr. H. Masih entertained the party in the pavilion when Mr Barkatullah Khan gave musical performance on Sitar, etc. Apart from the members of the Mahomedan team, several other members of different gymkhanas were also invited and among those present were also seen Messrs. Warden, Higgins, Balu, Thornbeck and Swami.

The entertainment terminated at midnight.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING, 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 13TH DECEMBER 1924.

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Scandalous 9-0, Grande Place 8-13, Count Palatine 8-11, Ruon River 8-9, Franch Briar 8-4, Carton Pierre 8-4, Courier 8-2, Melesigenis 8-1, Brasidas 7-11.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Fun of the Fayre 9-7, Corisande 9-6, White Dart 9-1, Cap-a-Pie 9-0, Jovial 8-9, Lomo 8-8, Joe's Luck 8-5, Zara 8-12.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Rowardennen 9-13, Precious Lass 8-13, French Briar 8-12, Melesigenes 8-8, Brasidas 8-5, Musk Rat 8-1, Aspasia 6-11 Arrowy 6-2, Expectant 8-0.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Commander 9-0, Vazirulmulk 8-12, Don't Care 8-10, Trafalgar 8-8, Sahoo 8-7, Hamiar 8-6, Wadi 8-4, Khataf 8-2; Hazal 7-13, Sinnan 7-12 Kitchener 7-10, My Fancy 7-7.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mahir 9-0, Mayiah 8-8, Silver Cloud 8-7, Kamel 8-6, Mighty 8-4; Towfik 7-12, Dirrah 7-10, Arman 7-10 March Along 7-8.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Adwan 9-3, Ajool late Shaiborb 9-0 Aftab 8-10, Sammy 8-10, Cardiff 9-0, Little Joker 9-0, Visto 8-3; William Tell 9-6, Some Bonuty late Zubeida 8-13, Nadir Shah 9-3, Great Britain 8-4, Rex 8-13 Golden Gate 8-6, Yellow Silk 9-0, Sun Spray 8-7, Dahes 8-6, Munwar 9-3, Panipat 8-7, Mookif 8-13; Tai 9-0, Silver King late Wild Pats 8-4, Karab 8-13, Dilawar late Delawar II 9-2, and Jupiter late Ezbar 8-13.

DIVISION II.

Kenya 8-13, Jassoor late Kahallan 9-2, Hound 8-10, Maxim 8-10, Elsor 8-3, Solomon's Song 8-10, Chanchoon 8-10, Mootrub 8-10; Traloob 9-0; Last Day 8-10, Detective 9-0, Villa 9-10 Vital 8-13, Sookab 8-11; Hushan late Rajah 9-5, Kerradi 8-10, Watfa 8-1, Roscoff 9-0 Bazz late The Hawk 9-5, Raisul 8-13, Brindisi 9-0 Rezect 9-0, Witness 8-10 and Rummah 8-10.

DIVISION III.

Toonah 9-0; Janpari 8-11, Wadnerer late Hakim 8-4, Nassim 9-3, Oceanic 8-16, Billy Bunter 8-3; Kabil 8-10, Equity 9-0 Vin 8-3, Sea Spray 8-10, Lotus 8-12, Salvador 8-13, Gatia 8-3, Square 9-2; Hamilton 8-10; Pench Bitter late Mudhafer 9-2, Mosadam 8-4, Ballard 8-4 Marfoon 8-6, Bahar 9-0, Aerial Mail 9-0, Carnival 8-13 and Yildiz 8-6.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

COMPANY DIRECTOR CHARGED.

Emperor
vs
Bhorulal Sitaram.

Before the Hon ble Sir Lallubhai Shah and a special Jury).

The accused was charged under Sec. 406 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 20,000 entrusted to him on 23rd and 26th May, 1921, by the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation Ltd. which has since been gone into liquidation.

The accused was further charged under Sec. 477A of the Code that he on or about the 17th Sept. 1921 being an officer of the said Corporation wilfully and with intent to defraud, abetted the falsification of the account books of the said Corporation by false debits of Rs. 10,000 each to the brokerage and furniture accounts.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. K. J. Desai appeared on behalf of the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the British India Banking Corporation Ltd. was formed in or about Sept./Oct. 1920 The accused was one of the first five directors, Out of these five directors two had retired shortly after the registration of the Company and the three remaining directors were the accused, one Mr. Pradhan and one Mr. Hormusji Ghaswala who died in 1923.

The Corporation started its business in April, 1921, at first in the Great Western Hotel Building in Apollo Street. Later on it shifted to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal's building in Hummam Street and thereafter in or about Nov. 1922 it went into liquidation.

The Manager of the said Corporation was one Hiralal Purshottam Amin and the auditors were Messrs. Forde Rhodes and Parke.

The Corporation wanted to shift to a better place and the Board of Directors by a resolution dated 4th February, 1921, authorised its officers to negotiate for and take up another place.

Thereafter the accused took his two co-directors to see a place in Shivlal Motilal's building at Hummam Street, which was then occupied by a firm named Kothare Sutaria and Co.

The accused represented to his co-directors that the said Kothare Sutaria and Co. would vacate the said premises occupied by them and give vacant possession to the Corporation if the Corporation agreed to pay to them "pagree" or premium of Rs. 20,000. It appeared from the books of the Co. that a resolution was thereafter passed by the Board consenting to the payment of Rs. 20,000 to Kothare Sutaria and Co. if they gave vacant possession of the premises.

Then on 20th May, 9121, a letter was addressed by the three directors to the Manager of the Corporation stating that as Kothare Sutaria and Co. had not given possession of the premises the whole amount of Rs. 20,000 should not be paid.

In spite of this letter to which the accused was a party, the accused drew Rs. 10,000 on 23rd May and another sum of Rs. 10,000 on 26th May, 1921, apparently for paying the same as "pagree" to Kothare Sutaria and Co. The entries in respect of these two sums were found from the books of accounts to have been made in the following manner:—

There were entries on the debit side of the cash Book of the two sums of Rs. 10,000 each bearing the dates 23rd and 26th May, 1921 The corresponding entries in the Ledger were found in the suspense Account where the two amounts were debited and therein it was mentioned that the two sums of Rs. 10,00 each were paid to the accused. The accused had passed two vouchers acknowledging the receipts of the two sums.

It further appeared from the books that there were no corresponding entries on the Credit side of the Suspense Account. There was however one debit entry dated 16th Sept. 1921, of a payment made in respect of the brokerage account of the sum of Rs. 10,000. Then there was another debit entry of Rs. 21,531-2-3 dated also 16th September, 19, alleged to have been paid in respect of the purchase of a counter for the Corporation and it was debited to the Furniture Account.

The accused had signed a voucher for the sum of Rs. 10,000 having been paid by way of brokerage.

He had further given a voucher for Rs. 11,531-2-3 which he had received for paying one B. S. Shingani and Co. for having made a counter for the Corporation. In spite of this a sum of Rs. 21,531-2-3 was debited to the Furniture Account.

About the end of May, 1921, Kothare Sutaria and Co. vacated the premises and the Corporation actually went into possession about the beginning of July, 1921.

The prosecution stated that they would show that Kothare Sutaria and Co. never received a single pie of the Rs. 20,000 nor had they ever negotiated for a "pagree" with the accused.

After the Corporation had gone into liquidation the share-holders in a meeting came on 23rd February, 1923, appointed one Mr Vasudev Bhadkamkar, a pleader, of the High Court to be the liquidator of the Corporation. Mr. Bhadkamkar personally went through the accounts and he found that Rs. 20,000 paid out by the Corporation were unaccounted for by the accused. He therefore called upon the accused to make good the amount. The accused sent no reply nor any explanation was given by him in respect of the said sum.

Mr. Bhadkamkar thereupon gave information to the Police and on 11th March, 1925, the accused surrendered himself to the police.

The hearing of the case was progressing when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED DACOITY BY PATHANS.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

King Emperor.
vs.
Asafkhan Jaldadkhan and 8 others.

Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and a Commo Jury.

The nine accused, all Pathans were charged with the offence of committing Dacoity in the shop of one Balkaran at about 3-30 a.m. on the night of the 29th of August 1924 at Parel Tank Road and using knives and sticks while committing the offence of dacoity and causing grievous hurt under Sections 457, 395, 397 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case was that about 3 a.m. on the night of the 29th of August 1924 the nine accused broke into the shop of one Balkaran, a Bhaya Milk shopkeeper at Parel Tank Road. One of the accused tried to remove a necklace of gold Taviz from the neck of Balkaran which awakened him. He tried to struggle with the Patnan who stabbed him in the abdomen with a pen knife. Balkaran was then thrown out on the road where he was assaulted by the other Pathans with sticks, a knife and a hammer. The Pathans then tried to remove the gold 'Hansli' from the neck of Balkaran's wife who was sleeping in the inner compartment of the shop. She woke up and shouted for help. She was threatened to keep quiet. The Pathans took off her gold 'Hansli' and cut off her ear to take away her gold ear ornament. They also removed her wristlets and armlets and threw her out on the road. The son of Balkaran about 10 years old was also in the shop and stated that he could identify some of the accused. He admitted that he did not understand the efficacy of an oath. He was therefore asked a few questions without administering the oath to him.

Balkaran and his wife were removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Police. They identified the accused as the Pathans who broke into their shop and caused hurt to them.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges and stated that they did not break into the shop of the complainant. The accused led evidence to show that they were at the places where they were employed and could not be at the scene of offence at 3 a.m. on the night of the 29th of August. Most of the accused were Pathan watchmen, some in the Jubilee Mills, one in the Moon Mill and another in a Saw Mills.

After listening to the arguments of the Counsel in the case and His Lordship's charge the jury returned the verdict of not guilty against all the accused.

On this unanimous verdict of the Jury, His Lordship ordered all the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. P. M. Amin, Advocate appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. A. Somjee, Bar-at-Law appeared for Accused Nos. 1, 2, 5 7 and 8.

Mr. R. B. Volani, Bar-at-Law, appeards for Accused No. 3.

Mr. M K. Azad and Mr. R. B. Vellani appeared for accused Nos. 4 and 6.

Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law, appeared for accused No. 9.

G. I. P. RLY. TO PAY DAMAGES.

PASSENGER'S CLAIM UPHELD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp delivered judgment on Thursday in the case in which a Marwari Merchant had filed a suit against the G. I. P. Rly. Company claiming Rs. 5,000 by way of damage for the inconvenience and loss of reputation caused to him in having to travel in a Third Class carriage while he had actually reserved a second class berth.

The facts of the case have already been reported at some length in these columns.

After setting out the facts of the case and examining the contentions of the contending parties, his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 399 plus Rs. 47 being the refund of the 2nd class fare plus the reservation fees and the cost of the suit.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.

INCIDENT AT A TEMPLE.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khambatta Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Damoderdas Arjundas charged (1) Ramchandra (2) Parshotam and (3) Bhaga all servants in a Hindu temple called "New Temple" at Panjrapole, Bauleswar, with causing hurt, insult and criminal intimidation. The complainant appeared in person and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader, defended the accuseds.

The complainant deposed in his evidence before the court that on 27th August 1924 at about 10 a.m. he had gone as usual to the Temple for darshan. While paying a visit to the deities, he was told by the first accused to go away. The complainant refused whereupon he was assaulted by the accused and mercilessly belaboured and threatened. He went and complained to the Managing Trustee, and subsequently went to the Court.

In his cross-examination the complainant admitted that he had gone to court very often and filed complaints of assaults and that he was once convicted and fined Rs. 100 by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, on a charge of outraging the modesty of a woman.

It was stated for the defence that the complainant was often warned not to go to the Temple and stand in the reserved portion for the ladies, yet he paid no attention. On the day in question accused No. 1 requested him to go and stand only where the males stood for the darshan, when the complainant abused and assaulted accused No. 1, who in self-defence struck him and got released himself. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were not there and did not assault the complainant at all.

Mr. T. N. Malvi solicitor, and Managing Trustee of the Temple said the complainant had informed him about the assault by accused No. 1 only and on subsequent enquiry he found that the complainant had commenced the assault on No. 1.

On the evidence, His Worship acquitted the accused and warned the complainant for bringing such vexatious charges and ordered that he should give Rs. 5 as compensation to each of the accuseds except No. 1.

A MASTER OF SHIP FINED.

FOR CONTRAVENING INDIAN PORT RULES.

On Thursday Mr. H. P. H Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of an interesting case relating to masters of ships sailing in the sea and laying anchor at harbours. In this case, Mr. H. L. Black, master of S. S. "British Rose" was charged under section 21 of the Indian Ports Act and section 73 of the Port Trust Act for allowing a quantity of oil to leak into the port from his vessel and thence to flow into the dock on the 9th instant.

Mr. John Munster Port Department Inspector conducted the prosecution while Mr. Payne solicitor, defended the accused Mr. Payne contended at first that section 21 of the Ports Act did not apply as the word "leak" was not used in the Act. Mr. Munster then produced the amended Act of 1923

Mr. Payne further submitted that Mr. Munster had charged his client under the Port Trust Act but omitted to mention in the information the rule made under that section.

Mr Munster pointed out that the contention was an invalid one inasmuch as it was only a question of amending the information which required only the putting down of a number of the ruling.

After a consultation between the parties Mr Payne eventually agreed to his client pleading guilty.

Mr. Munster said his instructions were to ask only for a moderate fine.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 50. The fine was paid.

CONVICTED OF THEFTS.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bailey charged (1) Antony Joseph DeSouza (30) and (2) Carlysle Hardless with theft in respect of various articles such as a bicycle electric-bulbs and two silver vases.

The evidence showed that the accused were arrested at 2 p.m. on the 29th ulto. while ransacking the table drawers of one Mr. Diamond residing on the top floor of the Whiteaway building. In the course of the police investigations it was found that the accused had stolen a bicycle belonging to one Ramchandra Balkrishna Kale residing at Lamington Road, which was pledged with a Marwari at Frere Road. Also two silver vases were found from the accused which they had robbed from the Masgaon Catholic Church and some electric bulbs which they had stolen from the Share Bazar and Whiteaway Laidlaw building.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship sentenced the first accused to two months, rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Gopal charged (1) James Gordon (2) Michael DeSouza (3) Joan Fernandez (4) Marshal De Souza and (5) Anton D Souza with house breaking and theft of property valued in all at about Rs. 6,000 and, belonging to a Russian lady named Madame Zeena.

Mr. K. F. Thanawala police Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution, said the complainant was the owner of a dress-maker's shop at Orient Building on Wodenouse Road. She went to a picnic party at Juhu, leaving in her shop a boy and a tailor to complete certain work on hand. When she returned on the following morning she found her shop broken open. A gold ring, a few articles of jewellery, silks and wearing apperel, etc. collectively valued at Rs. 6,000 were missing. Two days later a police constable arrested the accused Gordon at Ballard Pier and recovered from him a gramophone, a photographic camera and some other articles. In the course of the enquiry other accused were arrested and property valued at Rs. 1,200 was recovered.

The case stands adjourned.

A CASE THAT FAILED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Shivalal Khemchand a mesta was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 belonging to Jodhu Jethalal. The facts of this case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship after going through the evidence discharged the accused

REPORTED THEFT.

Darabsha Temulji Bharucha, a merchant, residing on the ground floor of Tapia Building, Charni Road, reports to the police that at about 7 p.m. on Wednesday he locked the door of his room and went out but forgetfully left unfastened a window opening into an empty room which is used for death ceremonies. When he returned an hour later, he found that some one had entered his room and removed a leather wallet containing Government Currency notes, cash and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 734.

CORONER'S COURT.

"ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED."

Mr A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Vishnu Sakoba (7) a Hindu lad whose body was found floating in the Lockwood Kipling Fountain in the Crawford Market compounds.

Captain C. M. Flanders, Superintendent, Crawford Market, said that on Wednesday at 1-30 p.m. one Ebrahim a fruit merchant came and took him to the Lockwood Kipling Fountain. Witness saw the boy's body floating and had it taken out. Witness tried artificial respiration to revive the boy but without success. A string to which a small stone was attached was hanging from the wall surrounding the tank. Witness also found another string in the tank. The water was 41 feet deep. There were gold fish in the tank.

The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

With reference to the Notification which appeared in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of October 16, giving the dates of the public holidays for 1925, Government desire it to be understood that the dates given for Bakri-Id (July 2), Ashura (August 11) and Barawafat (October 1) are tentative. The actual date on which the holiday is to be taken will be announced not less than 3 days previous to the holiday

THE LATE MRS. JAYAKAR.

FUNERAL CEREMONY.

The funeral ceremony of the late Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar took place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when a large gathering of friends and sympathisers of Mr. Jayakar were present, though the news of the death, which took place quite suddenly on Wednesday night, could not reach all concerned in time. Among those present at the funeral were Diwan Bahadur G.S. Rao, Messrs. K.F. Nariman, L. R. Tairsee, N. H. Belgaumwala, Husseinbhoy Laljı, Pochan Joseph, Dr. G. S. Ranade, Messrs. M.B. Kolaskar, Raghunandan Kothare, V. G. Rao, Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. M.B. Velkar, Mr. B.K. Dhurandhar Mr. D.G. Padhye and Mr. L.B. Nayak.

There was a large number of women-mourners amongst whom were Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Manjulabai Laud and representatives of various institutions to which the late Mrs. Jayakar belonged. The procession started precisely at 9 a.m. Mr. Jayakar was present as the chief mourner; the last rites were performed by him.

FIRE AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 11.

Yesterday night a part of Dharwar market was burnt owing to some unknown accident. Only one wing containing small grain shops is burnt. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The Municipal authorities took all measures to extinguish the fire immediately.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Grand Musical Concert at Bombay Theatre Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m. (ST.)

Physics Colloquium, Colaba Observatory, 5 p.m.

Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 13.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

S. S. Devenha due with English Mails 6 a.m.

Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

SUNDAY, December 14.

Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.

Annual Social Gathering of Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar, 4-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House: "The Common Law" adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.

Excelsior Cinema: at 6-30 p.m., "The Sentimental Bloke."

Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."

Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."

West-End Cinema: Charni Road at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road, at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra show at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

BAND AT P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. L., will play music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 15th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s. s. "Manela" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived Portsaid at Noon on the 10th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. on the following day

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 10th inst and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 22nd idem.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar. I. Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, DADAR.

The annual social gathering of the Society's King George English School, Dadar, will be celebrated on Sunday (the 14th instant) at 4-45 p.m. in the school compound. Shet Gulabchand Devchand Javeri will preside.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. V. P. Powdwal will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "The Dawn of the Marathi Prose Literature" on Sunday (the 14th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the S. L. and Sc. Society's school for Girls Shankershet Wada, Pallow Road.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the S. V. S. Mandali will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 14th inst.) at the Gokhale Education Society School at Girgaum Back Road. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel the total number of patients treated during the month of November 1924 was 1971 out of which number 991 were women and 989 children, 510 being boys and 479 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 79.

MOTHER AND INFANT WELFARE CLASSES.

The Scheme of the Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation to spread these Classes in various localities is progressing satisfactorily and a new Class has been opened at Tank Bunder, Byculla among the mill hands.

The Class is conducted by Dr. F. J. Siqueira M.B.B.S and is held at night between 8 and 9 p.m. every Monday, as this time is most convenient to the majority of the working Classes.

ALL-INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BEZWADA.

It has been resolved to hold the 3rd sitting of the All-India Public Library conference at Belgaum (Karnatic Province) in the "City of Vijianagar" on the 24th and 25th inst., under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das.

A comprehensive programme to spread Public Library Movement throughout the length and breadth of the country will be settled at the conference and many other important subjects will be discussed and resolved upon.

Races on Saturday the 13th?

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AUTHOR OF NUMERICAL FORECAST

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1924.

THE VICEROY'S OUTBURST.

Stimulated by congenial society, Lord Reading has delivered a tirade against Indian Nationalists which, God willing, will startle them into a fresh recognition of the forces opposing their freedom. Autocracy has re-entered by the door and liberty has escaped through the window. When Lord Reading visited Calcutta in 1921, he was entertained by Indians and Europeans, but this time he has been the guest of his own countrymen, and it is through them that he has trumpeted words of resounding effrontery. He came as a great professor of justice and racial harmony, and to-day he is echoing the trade-assistant's philosophy of governing India and keeping the Indian in his place. Lord Reading is serving the cause of Nationalism like Lord Curzon in his latter days, by the contrary policy of provocation and ill-will. He has dissociated Europeans from Indians, and as the Chieftain of the Suzerain clan, he is brandishing the sword of repression to their delight. Deep called unto deep when the Viceroy followed the cue of the President of the European Association who had considerately blessed all the doings of Lord Reading from the issue of his Ordinance to the imposition of the Taxation Committee. Lord Reading in return dwelt on the reign of Executive unreason in Bengal, the significance of the Reforms Committee and the problems of leniency on the part of the British Parliament. Cut out the words of platitudinous parenthesis in his speech and you get a pronouncement in which the Viceroy out-Lyttons Lytton, and invites India to submit to lawless laws without murmur. After signing away Rs. 125 lakhs to the most extravagantly-paid service in the world, he compliments them on their conscientious toil—a great favour, for the price—and proceeds to exalt the outrage of justice he has perpetrated in Bengal. Lord Lytton, to whose plea of outlawry the Viceroy is an active accessory, has tired all, save himself, with the story of immense peril which he is supposed to combat. He has been romancing about four crimes, the sequel to which does positively establish the adequacy of ordinary trials for the vindication of justice. We should have had from Lord Reading a little more light on the dimensions of the danger and the security of fair-play to those victimised by police-informers. His Excellency has rolled out sentence after sentence for the delectation of his contented hosts without a word of assurance to those under the custody of the police. "I need not dwell at length on the recent history of the organisation for violent and anarchical crime in Bengal," says his Lordship as if it were too vast to detail after dinner, and deftly avoids the most pertinent issues in the whole controversy. He avoided it because he did not have any horrifying revelation to make in addition to the idle defence with which he prefaced the Ordinance. Lord Reading has been, it seems, painfully "forced" to adopt atrocious remedies! In the first report of the Amritsar massacre, General Dyer, it will be remembered was "compelled" to fire; it is very touching, this coercion of stalwart soldiers of justice and liberty, to violate ordinary canons of conduct. Lord Reading is under the throes of the "heartiest dislike" to special legislation but he did it though he "need not now dwell at length on the recent history of the organisation for violent and anarchical crime in Bengal." He goes one better than Lord Lytton who has been too long capering like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, alone in the garden. He refers to a situation "so dangerous not only to Bengal but to the whole of India." Should we not all, from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin, glorify benefactor who, through the unofficial President of the European Association, has just saved us all from a tremendous conflagration? The concentration of superlatives makes the case more suspicious than ever. They want a permanent measure for the shackling of the truculent Swarajist of Bengal and his posterity; and Lord Reading is ridiculing himself by reciting before Bengal all the scourges of plagues and death which the God of Israel overcame in the story of the Pentateuch. And Lord Reading's justification is too presumptuous for a human being with a live conscience. The people of this country are invited to believe that he is such a great and infallible divinity that individuals arrested under his seal need have no misgivings as to their own guilt! We did not expect any reasoned assurance of justice or reparation from Lord Lytton, but we did faintly trust Lord Reading for something more than the utterance of perverse frivolities. He dare not accord the police captives a fair trial because the police detest the tradition of perjury and fabrication exposed by the High Court in the past.

With the utmost gallantry both Lord Reading and Lord Lytton are claiming exclusive "responsibility" for the Ordinance. Lord Reading assumed it before the European Association, relieving the Titan shoulders of the Governor. Responsibility—to whom? He is responsible to the Secretary of State who is responsible to Parliament; Parliament is responsible to the British people who know little and care less about India. It is the intoxication of irresponsibility which is stimulating the assumption of the Napoleonic pose. The proudest Duke who maltreats a dog in the streets of London has to be responsible to a Court of Law. Not so before a Court of Law when the members of a subject-nation are kennel-driven and locked up. Lord Reading's puissant assumption of "responsibility" is a stinging reminder to Indians as to what they are. The responsibility is illusory, hence the competition for it between the Viceroy and the Governor. What remedy has Lord Reading to suggest? He dismisses the solution of "a political policy acceptable to a particular political party," but the remedy of self-government is efficacious and acceptable to all. It is wilful blindness to contend that no political remedy will "stay the progress of this malignant remedy." For a country governed as India is, the bill of "anarchism" is very cheap. In countries with responsible government, revolutionary movements are a fable and a mockery. It was the lack of responsible government which prompted the rebels of Runnymeade and drove them to regicide at the time of the Stuarts. Responsible government did check the spirit of revolt in England and France; absence of it stimulated violent panaceas in Russia and Austria. There are not many "constructive aspirations" but only one, namely, the attainment of self-government in India. For Lord Reading to propound the bludgeon-philosophy of peace is an outrage of commonsense, and he does not betray a gleam of what he knows to be at the bottom of revolting discontent. It is the diseased mentality of the bureaucrat that seeks to confound symptoms with maladies. A man of his worldly understanding and oppressed ancestry should have easily recognised the root-remedy of discontent whose desperate expression the spirit of violent upheaval is. Condemn it by all means and repress it in the same spirit of justice where it exists, but have some notion of the ultimate solution.

Lord Reading dwells on the sickening story of the Reforms like any European Associationist and dilates on the Reforms Enquiry Committee. The Reforms are a hopeless muddle and their sanctimonious defenders intend to school Indians in self-government with the wisdom of the farmer who asked his daughter to learn the art of milking by practising on a baby-heifer. Lord Reading, a sagacious man of the world, is content with the training. His way of dealing with discontent is to stamp down the extreme with the jack-boot. Of constructive or abiding remedies he has nothing to tell his appreciative audience at the table. He says that the policy of 1919 "had been agreed to by all political parties in Bengal." It is a fantastic distortion of the truth with which his advisers have fed him, because not only Bengal but the whole of India, including the European Association, condemned it as fatal. The European Associationist is now infatuated with the Reforms because he recognises in them a happy elaboration of his policy of check-mating India's progress. He will stick to the Reforms like grim death because it pays now to let us lie in the quandary. And what does Lord Reading's Reform Committee propose to do? Its object is different from Mr. Jinnah's hopes, because it will only remove "administrative imperfections" without touching the structure of the Constitution; it will foil popular powers of constitutional obstruction and give officials a free field. This is the constructive remedy of Lord Reading for India. In lofty innocence he wonders why Indians "attach little or no importance to the necessity of affording testimony to Britain of that co-operation and goodwill alluded to by you and the absence of which you deplore!" Mr. C. R. Das has rightly replied that no office of "responsibility" was offered to him. He was, of course, asked to play with one anna in the rupee and delude his countrymen with the nation-fooling departments. The business of "affording testimony to Britain" is, in these circumstances, insulting to Indians. If Britain would punish us for the offence, it will go more towards nation-building than co-operation without equal partnership. In an expansion of self-righteousness, Lord Reading says: "In the criticism that may be passed now or hereafter on me or my Government there shall be no place for the charge or even a shadow of suggestion of lukewarmness on our part in the cause of the Reforms." This is Rip-Van-Winkle's meditation especially after the exposure of official machinations before the Reforms Committee But there is none so blind as those who will not see. Lord Reading has identified his policy with the bankrupt statesmanship and selfish arrogance of the European Association. For her freedom India must look to herself and fearlessly resume the ordeal of suffering and sacrifice.

EVADING THE ISSUE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued through the Associated Press what that news agency describes as a defence of the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League not to change the venue of this year's session of the League from Bombay to Belgaum. The decision is as indefensible as it is regrettable and this fact is most vividly brought into relief by the long-winded statement of Mr. Jinnah which evades the real issue and, like an advocate's defence of a bad case, contains either irrelevant arguments or refutations of arguments which have not been advanced by the other side. The real question is why the session of the Muslim League should not be held in Belgaum instead of in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah does not answer this question. He refers to Pundit Motilal Nehru's desire expressed to him for the change of venue and also to the letter from the Secretary to the Central Khilafat Committee to the same effect, but says that "this was not possible for various reasons." What the "various reasons" are he does not mention for the very good reason that they do not exist. Instead he takes the public into his confidence about his grievance that "our claims are sought to be misrepresented by some," assures them that personally he is more anxious for unity between the communities than anybody else, declares that "there does not at present exist *real unity* and it has got to be achieved" and that it cannot be achieved by indulging in "editorial slogans or shibboleths which refuse to recognise facts" but "by moving properly and taking the people with you in the right direction" whatever that may mean. Now Mr. Jinnah's views about real unity and how to bring it about are very interesting though a trifle dispiriting and platitudinous; but a knowledge of them does not furnish the answer to the question why he insists on holding the session of the League in Bombay despite the request of several members of the League's Council and Pundit Motilal's telegram to him begging (the word used by Punditji himself) him to reconsider the decision. There may be two views on the question whether there is any need for a separate political organization for the Muslims. We, for our own part, hold the view that there is no such need. But holding this view as we do, we recognise—and we have on previous occasions made this point clear—that if the Muslim community insists on having an organisation of its own, its choice must be respected by the country. Mr. Jinnah is merely answering criticisms which have not been made when he seeks to justify the necessity of the Muslim community having a political forum of its own and formulating its claims for the protection of its legitimate interests. The mere fact that what is demanded is merely a change of venue shows that the country has no desire to prevent the Muslims from maintaining a political organization of their own, if so they wish. The change is demanded to make the assurance of a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the two communities doubly sure by securing a favourable atmosphere for discussion. Such a favourable atmosphere is offered by Belgaum where the Congress meets to complete the good and great work, begun in Bombay last month, of reconciling and uniting all national forces under one common flag. Mr. Jinnah assures his countrymen that he holds exactly the same views as he did in 1915 and 1916 with regard to Hindu-Muslim unity and he recalls the memorable Bombay session of 1915 in which he took a memorable part and the circumstances in which the Lucknow Pact was brought about. Does Mr. Jinnah of 1924 realise why Mr. Jinnah of 1915 braved the opposition of friends as well as foes by insisting on the Muslim League session being held in Bombay along with that of the Congress and that it was the common venue of both these political organisations in 1915 and 1916 that was the chief factor in the formulation of the Lucknow Pact? Mr. Jinnah, we are afraid, recalls the past without learning the true lesson it teaches.

Notes of the Day

The Zinovieff Letter.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Clynes and not Mr. MacDonald raised the question of the Zinovieff letter during the debate on the Address. Mr. MacDonald's reluctance to refer to the question is natural in view of the fact that his Government went out of office without withdrawing the angry protest to Soviet Russia based on a document the authenticity of which was not proved. The publication of the letter did immense damage to the Labour Party during the election and Mr. Clynes was not far wrong in describing it as one of the greatest single influences in connection with the decision of hundreds of thousands of electors Whatever, however, the natural embarrassment of Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues in the Government, the Labour Party itself, in its own interest, has to act for itself and demand that the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the Zinovieff letter must be published. The Home Secretary announced in the Commons on behalf of the Government that having put the matter into the hands of a responsible Committee they were prepared to accept the statement that the letter was genuine and not a forgery. Government, he added, did not propose to give evidence on which that opinion was based or disclose the names which was impossible for reasons of safety of individual lives—a very convenient excuse—and Labour members must choose between believing the word of Zinovieff and the statement of the Cabinet. The choice for the Labour Party, however, is not between the statement of the Cabinet and the word of Zinovieff but between the word of the Cabinet and that the Deputation of the Trades Union Congress to Russia which has, after enquiry, declared the letter to be a forgery. More, the suspicion of forgery must have the inevitable effect of poisoning Britain's relations with Russia. The suspicion can only be removed by a judicial enquiry into the authenticity of the letter.

Rumours of Viceroyalty.

The "Pioneer" states that, according to the London "Star," Lord Lytton will be invited to assume the Viceroyalty. The speculation is interesting because it presumes that Lord Reading will not continue for any period beyond his five years' tenure. Mr. D. P. Sinha, M.L.A., recently wrote to us from London that two leonine personalities like Lords Birkenhead and Reading were not likely to retain amicable relations. With reaction supreme, it is hard to guess what should divide kindred spirits. A Viceroy who has got on well with five Cabinets, four Prime Ministers and four Secretaries of State is not now likely to quarrel over small questions of principle. From the resignation of Mr. Montagu, we have had occasional gossip about Lord Reading's indignant departure, but a comprehensive statesman of his type, who bestows himself upon the State rather than parties, was sure of standing by the helm in all weather. If Lord Lytton goes to Delhi, he will, of course, do for India what he did for Bengal. It will be an exciting imbroglio for five years if His Excellency becomes Viceroy. He is no match for the Hebrew diplomat, for he is far too weak, sentimental and credulous to do anything without the panicky advice of designing counsellors. The Viceregal Council now completely mirrors the I. C. S. spirit. Indian members form a hapless tail. Sir Charles Innes is the handy man of Government who does the work of the Home Member at Kohat and the duties of the Viceroy at episcopal synods; in the Assembly, he will have to shelter Sir B. N. Mitra who is a poor dialectician. If further greatness is thrust upon Lord Lytton, it will be a field-day for sophists and reactionaries. We, however, doubt if India will really have the entertainment, because the Viceroyalty must be a coveted prize for the henchmen of the Tory Party. Rumour has, according to Mr. D. P. Sinha, nominated Sir George Lloyd for the post. Except in the habit of making provocative speeches, Sir George Lloyd is Lord Lytton's superior, but as a grim administrator he may continue his Bombay tradition and make Sir M. O'Dwyer's demand for the formal dismantling of the Reforms quite unnecessary.

Status of Indian Architects.

One of the objects of the Bombay Architectural Association is naturally the protection of the interests and the improvement of the status of Indian architects. The proposal for affiliation with the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, which has been for some time past agitating the minds of the members of the Association may, therefore, be regarded as one quite within its legitimate sphere of activities. We have more than once expressed our view on the subject, particularly when Mr. H. V. Lanchester in a paper read last year before the Institute, referred in thoughtful terms, for the first time in public probably, to the desire for affiliation. The future of Indian architects and, therefore, of Indian architecture requires evidently something more practical than good intentions thoughtfully expressed and something more lasting than the immediate gain from recognition by a distant and superior body. The Bombay Architectural Association as an *allied* body to the Institute will doubtless obtain certain advantages it does not at present possess. But the Association has to perform functions which the conditions under which it has its being render absolutely different from those of the London Institute. Its independence and scope for initiative, are, therefore, something more than just the problem of individuality. It is an essential condition of its existence. The hesitation or rather the reluctance to submit to the dominance of a distant body alien to, and innocent of, the conditions obtaining here is nonetheless justified if it proceeds from those who are eager to be assured of the future status of Indian architects.

The Need for Caution.

The task of conducting examinations for exemptions from the final tests offered by the Institute, the status of the members of the Bombay Association, the position of the Architectural School here and the needed change in its syllabus—these are some of the main questions involved in the proposal for the R. I. B. A. affiliation. They must be clearly defined and fully considered before any useful decision could be arrived at. We may warn the members that their future requires from them the utmost caution in the analysis and solution of these problems. Nothing need be decided in a hurry. It must be remembered, moreover, that in no circumstances should the recognition or otherwise by the R. I. B. A. affect the independent development of the School or the independent status of the Association. The recognition by the Institute must be at best regarded as an additional and optional facility. It cannot be considered as a substitute for privileges, protection and facilities which must be evolved locally and independently. The School must soon develop into a Faculty of Architecture. And, the Association must independently work towards the evolution of its own high standards which can guarantee its members the protection, privileges and status which members of the London Institute at present enjoy.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

BRITAIN MUST BE PAID PROPORTIONATELY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

On resumption of the debate in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill replying to Sir John Simon on the subject inter-allied debts referred to the reported Franco-American financial negotiations. He said so far as the Government was aware the matter had not advanced further than tentative enquiries and conversations. Therefore, the necessity for a formal British declaration on this question did not arise at present. The Government did not wish to hinder any arrangement for mutual benefit between two friendly nations allied and associated in the war, but considered it essential that any payments made by our debtors in Europe to their creditors in the United States should be accompanied simultaneously by proportionate payments to Britain. (Ministerial and Liberal cheers). Mr. Churchill submitted that the American debt settlement, advantages of which were undoubted, formed the starting point of the future treatment of the question of inter-Allied debts. The second factor in the problem was the Balfour Note the principle of which was that we would obliterate all debts owing to us if we were similarly treated with regard to the debts owing to them, falling which we should ask from Europe only as much as the United States require from us That principle was expressed 3 years ago before the settlement of the American debt and still formed the foundation of the British policy.

Mr. Churchill added there remained the matter of German Reparations under which amount which could be received would increase as Germany revived, but it was impossible to say how far their hopes would be realised. Arrangements we sought to make with our European Allies must be on such basis as would safeguard us within the limits of the Balfour Note from consequences of German default. These points indicated the policy the Government would endeavour to pursue in connection with the Inter-Allied debts in which it was animated by a spirit of warmest comradeship towards friends and Allies in the War. (Cheers).

Messrs. Snowden and Runciman both wished Mr. Churchill success in the conference of the Allied finance ministers in Paris in January and declared that Mr. Churchill would go thither with the knowledge of support of the House in his difficult task.

ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks referring to the Zinovieff letter said that on behalf of the Cabinet he had been authorised to say that having put the matter into the hands of the responsible committee they were prepared to accept the statement that the letter was genuine and not a forgery. That statement was enough for other members of the Cabinet and he believed it was also enough for the people of the country. Government did not propose to give evidence on which that opinion was based or disclose the names which was impossible for reasons of safety of individual lives. Labour Members must choose between believing the word of M. Zinoveff and the statement of the Cabinet (Ministerials Cheers). If Russia wanted to be friends with Britain let her begin by stopping her world-wide propaganda and keeping her hands off India, Egypt and every other country we controlled.

The debate on the address was adjourned to Monday and other business will be taken up to-morrow (Friday).—Reuter.

REFERENCE TO ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

The general debate on the Address was continued in the House of Commons this afternoon. The discussion ranged over various subjects. The relations with Russia were referred to by Mr. Clynes who raised the question of the Zinovieff letter which he described as one of the greatest single influences in connection with the decision of hundreds of thousands of electors at the general election. A question addressed to the Prime Minister elicited the reply that a sub-committee of the Cabinet after examining all the evidence put before them came to the unanimous conclusion that there was no doubt that the Zinovieff letter was authentic. The latter will be the subject of further Parliamentary discussion on return to London of the Foreign Secretary who will reply for the Government when the labour amendment to the Address dealing with Russia and Egypt is moved. The Liberal spokesman in this evening's debate was Sir John Simon who returned to the question of the inter-allied debts. He remarked that the position was that Britain in the course of the war lent some two thousand million pounds to her Allies and guaranteed for them another one thousand million. Interest on this three thousand million was something like one hundred thirty millions yearly. The United States had been willing to lend money to European powers only after they had secured the guarantee of Britain. Referring to the reports of Franco-American negotiations on debts he declares that the situation was intolerable, if after Britain had undertaken to repay money which was really borrowed from America for continental Allies there was to be adjustment between America and France while Britain had apparently no voice in the matter.—(B. O. W.)

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT CABINET TO RESIGN.

CENTRE COALITION TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to resign at the earliest moment leaving Dr. Marx to arrange the date with Dr. Ebert. It is authoritatively stated that the resignation is due to the fact that the elections have not resulted in a majority necessary for carrying on the Cabinet's policy. It is not yet certain which party will be entrusted with the formation of Government. It is believed that the German Nationals will be asked as they hope to form a National-Peoples Centre coalition with the benevolent neutrality of the Democrats.—Reuter.

MIDNIGHT AT MIDDAY.

DENSE FOG IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

London and practically all the parts of the British Isles are envoloped in an exceptionally dense fog. Cancellation of all cross channel air services, abandonment of racing, postponement of Oxford and Cambridge Association football match and collision of two London buses causing injury to ten passengers are among its results. In London where fog seems to be the most intense it was as dark as midnight. Streets lamps are supplemented by flares Train and motor traffic is also considerably retarded.—(B. O. W.)

M. HERRIOT ILL.

DOCTORS RECOMMEND LONG REST.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—An announcement that M. Herriot was confined to his room with influenza has led to alarmist reports in the French Press.

"Le Matin" says M. Herriot is suffering from sciatica and that his heart is affected. Doctors recommend long rest.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

Comte de Saindalaate, the French ambassador in London paid a farewell visit to 10, Downing Street and the Foreign Office this morning. His Excellency is shortly leaving for Paris. His successor M. Defleurian is expected to reach London next week-end.—(B. O. W.)

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD CURZON ON GENEVA PROTOCOL

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

The principal subject dealt with in to-day's debate in the House of Lords was the Geneva Protocol regarding which Marquis Curzon said it was clearly impossible at this stage for the Government to make very definite statement of their policy regarding it. He pointed out that in many respects the protocol went a good deal beyond the covenant. Whereas the covenant was rather elastic in its terms they had something much more rigid and precise in the protocol and it might be argued more dangerous. The whole matter was being considered by the Committee of Imperial defence. In the protocol were involved vast questions affecting the whole future of the peace of the world. Putting aside for the time the question of its bearing on the relations with France there was the question of America. He was not altogether sure that the attitude of the New American Administration was likely to differ much from its predecessors. They must remember the American opinion in this matter and endeavour to secure in whatever was done American sympathy in any proposal to make the League most effective or the covenant most useful. Apart from France and America there was the question of relation with the signatory states and the question of British dominions who were very sensitive about any action taken by the Home Government in foreign affairs in which they were not consulted. He thought it was not impossible that the Dominions might wish to be heard on the matter before a final conclusion was reached. A great deal of time therefore must elapse before the Government policy could be stated.—(B. O. W.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Rome.—The Council of the League of Nations discussed Mr. Brayant's report on the Mandates Commission and adopted a resolution asking Britain to explain the present Anglo-American negotiations with reference to C Mandates, also discussions at the Imperial Conference regarding them.

The report says the mandated territories are generally administered in the spirit and letter of the League Covenant and the terms of the Mandates.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN MODERATES.

MOVE AGAINST ZAGHLULISTS.

ZIWAR MINISTRY TO HAVE EASY TIME.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Cairo.—Sidky Pasha the Finance Minister in Adly and Sarwat Cabinets, has been appointed the Minister of Interior.

The Zaghlulist newspaper "Balagh" learns that an understanding has been reached between the Ministry and the Liberal Constitutionalists and the Nationalists by which the Liberals and the Nationalists will gradually cease to criticise the Ziwar Ministry and attack the Zaghlulist policy while the Ministry will distribute offices to the members of these two parties and support their candidature in the forthcoming election. The nomination of Sidky Pasha as the Minister is regarded as the first step in this programme.—Reuter.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE

AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Geneva.—With the progress of the two sub-committees of the Second Opium Conference the prospects of its termination by 20th December are more hopeful. An agreement was reached to-day on the important question of imports and exports by land and sea and transit and transhipment. On the other hand there is no agreement hitherto respecting the establishment of a central board of control for the manufacture of drugs.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN DEBTS.

LEAGUE TO APPOINT ARBITRATOR.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Council at the request of the French, Bulgarian, Turkish and Greek Governments has decided to appoint an arbitrator to settle the dispute between these countries regarding Ottoman debts.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

AMERICANS UNEASY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

New York. An Associated Press message from Washington says some official circles are uneasy lest Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons with regard to Inter-allied debts would delay settlement with France. Some officials interpret Mr. Churchill's statement as heralding another attempt to induce the United States to participate in the Inter-allied Debt Conference.—Reuter.

A FRUSTRATED ATTEMPT.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF WOMAN EXPLORER.

BAGHDAD, Dec. 11.

A sensational story is being related in Baghdad regarding the frustrated attempt of Rosita Forbes, (Mrs. Mac Grath) the well-known Arabian explorer to penetrate the recesses of Central Arabia.

Mr. Harry St. John Philby formerly of the Indian Civil Service and in late years better known as an Arabian administrator and traveller is alleged to have planned to meet Rosita somewhere in Arabia, where both would participate in a picturesque film which would be staged, if possible, in the ruined capital of the Queen of Sheba, whose forces invaded Arabia early in the Christian Era. British political authorities, particularly the Near East experts at the Colonial Office, strongly opposed the presence of a British woman in the Arabian peninsula under the existing political conditions.

Rosita who arrived in Baghdad a fortnight ago, accompanied by a cinematographer declared she was going to Bahrain to make a picture of pearl fishing, Bahrain being the Persian Gulf terminus of the desert trade route to Nejd, the Kingdom of Ibn Saud. When Rosita arrived at Basrah, effective pressure was used to persuade her to cancel her visit to Bahrain and to proceed instead to Bushire on the Persian coast. It is alleged that the Captain of the steamer was instructed not to allow Rosita to land at Bahrain on any account.

In view of the lady's well-known adventurous disposition and the fact that plenty of fishing boats are available at Bushire probably she is prepared to cross the Gulf to the Arabian Coast. Further developments are awaited with keen interest.

Joan Rosita Forbes born in Jan. 1893, first, married in 1911 Col. Ronald Forbes, whom she divorced in 1917. In 1921 she married Lt. Col. A. T. Megrath. She has extensively travelled in most known countries, journeyed through China during the war of the North and South; took a camion across the Sudan and Eritrea to the Red Sea; went through Syria in the Spring of 1920 with Arab companions and wrote on Middle Eastern politics to the "Times" 'Morning Post' 'Daily Telegraph' 'Fortnightly Review' etcetras, during the winter of 1920-21 went to Kufara in Libya, unvisited by Europeans since Rohlf's unsuccessful expedition of 1879 disguised as a Beduin woman. Among her publications are:—"Unconducted Wanderers" "The Secret of the Sahara-Kufara" "The Jewel in the Lotus" (a novel) and 'Quest.' Travelling, hunting and exploration connected with Arab countries are her recreations.

MUSLIMS AND COUNCIL BOYCOTT

JAMAIT-UL ULEMA'S POLICY

AN INSPIRED MEETING EXPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

"Hamdard" Maulana Mahomed Ali's daily Urdu organ in a note expresses surprise that a meeting of the Muslims at Patna (Pabna?) which is reported to have been held under the auspices of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema should have condemned the action of the Muslim members of the Bengal Council in voting against the Ministers. The paper recalls that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema stands committed to the policy of boycott of Councils and the meeting under its auspices should have nothing to do with the work in the Councils much less condemn the action of the Muslim members of the Bengal Council.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY.

LYTTON TO SUCCEED READING?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires "Star's" statement that it is almost certain that Lord Lytton will be invited to succeed Lord Reading in the Viceroyalty.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

LEAVES RAWALPINDI ON FRIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The news that emanated from Rawalpindi to-day, that Mr. Gandhi was leaving that place for Ahmedabad on Wednesday appears to be premature as Mr. Gandhi did not arrive at Lahore at the appointed hour although a large number of people were waiting at the railway station to meet him. It is stated here that Mr. Gandhi will be leaving Rawalpindi on Friday 12th inst.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

FREE AND FRANK DISCUSSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 10.

After his arrival here, Mr. Gandhi interviewed a number of Kohat Hindus and heard from them their version of the Kohat riots. Maulana Shaukat Ali also met a number of Mussalmans of Kohat and heard their account of the affair.

After this, a joint conference of representatives of both the communities was held in which Mr. Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other local leaders took part. A frank and free discussion took place, but it is not known whether the conference arrived at any definite conclusion. Later, Mr. Gandhi visited several Kohat Hindus at their residences in connection with the enquiry into the genesis of the riots.

RAJA SIR HARI SINGH.

REUTER'S REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

Raja Sir Hari Singh was in Delhi only a fortnight ago, and is at present in Kashmir. Reuter's report that he has arrived on the Riviera *incognito* is incorrect.

CAPTAIN NOT TO BE EXTRADITED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris—The Havas Agency learns that the Examining Magistrate has decided that Captain Arthur, late Aide-de-Camp of Raja Sir Hari Singh, cannot under the statute of limitations be extradited in 1924 for alleged misdemeanour committed in 1919. Therefore, Captain Arthur's early release may be expected.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Wood, the Minister of Agriculture, in a speech at the Council of Agriculture of England said the agricultural prospects were rather more hopeful. All statistics led to the conclusion that the total world consumption of wheat had greatly developed. The Eastern demand was steadily increasing. India was eating more and more for her production, and China was becoming the largest customer of the United States wheat.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON FOOD PRICES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

The first meeting of the Royal Commission on food prices was held to-day when it was decided to examine the various stages one at a time and issue interim records as rapidly as possible. Sir Auckland Geddes, Chairman said: "A reason had to be discovered for the present high price of foodstuffs as compared with those of pre-war days. The Commission's task was to ascertain the real facts irrespective of any particular interests that might be involved. The question was complicated and may take some time to examine thoroughly." The Commission proceeded to take evidence.—(B. O. W.)

OUT-LYTTONING LYTTON.

THE VICEROY'S OUTBURST.

DESHBANDHU HITS BACK.

CONGRATULATES LYTTON ON HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Two remarkable speeches were made almost simultaneously to-night one by Mr. C. R. Das at the Town Hall and another by the Viceroy at the European Association's dinner. Mr. Das replied to Lord Lytton, criticising Lord Lytton's assertion that he offered him responsibility Mr. Das averred: "I refused to follow his master's voice, that at any rate was due to my self-respect of Indian nationalism." (Applause.) Mr. Das proceeded "His Excellency thinks he has seized upon many truths in this country. His Excellency is too young for a Governor and is inexperienced for a Governor. May I be forgiven to say that His Excellency has yet many things to learn." The peroration of Mr. Das was brilliant and most remarkable. As a born optimist his was not a cry of despair. Mr. Das foresaw in the present disaster the greater India of to-morrow and hence displaying a grim determination as was evidenced from his beaming countenance. He concluded "May I also warn His Excellency of the pranks against the Nationalism of this country (Hear, Hear). Those who have vision will see that Indian Nationalism is born. (Cheers.) You can no longer trifle with it. May I warn His Excellency that repressive legislation will only make this infant Nationalism grow." (Shout of Bande-mataram). Mr. Das next shifted his argument and proceeded to congratulate Lord Lytton on his achievement. Like Lord Curzon he said Lord Lytton in Bengal has helped greatly towards the success of the national cause (Cheers).

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

DEFENDS OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy made an important speech dealing with the Bengal situation and Reforms at the Annual Dinner given by the European Association, in Calcutta to-night. The guests included in addition to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading Lord Lytton and the Countess of Lytton. His Excellency the Viceroy began his reply to the toast with a tribute to the work of the Services and said they were true to their utmost for the success of the reform policy in India. He said:—

"True to their splendid traditions the members of the Services have loyally striven their utmost for the success of the Reform policy in India. Viewing India as I do from all aspects and throughout its vast area I have special opportunities for observation of their activities and I am filled with admiration for their capacities and their stedfast and courageous devotion to their duties. To every stage of the wonderful progress India has achieved during the last three-quarters of a century, they have given of their best and they can look back with pride on a period which bears the imprint on their handiwork and the seal on their high purpose. I believe that India in the future, even in the new circumstances now prevailing, will need in numerous directions assistance of the same character in development as that received by her from the Services in the past and I am confident that given fair rates of emoluments and conditions of service which the orders of His Majesty's Government on the Lee Commission report now secure, the work to be done in India in the future will make a no less strong appeal to the young men of Great Britain than it has in the past. I earnestly trust that in the immediate future the young men from the universities and elsewhere will follow in the footsteps of their predecessors and carry on in the same fine spirit their great work for India and the Empire."

BENGAL AND REFORMS.

In the course of his reference to the political situation in Bengal and elsewhere regarding the working of reforms the Viceroy said that in accordance with the policy of His Majesty's Government he and the provincial Governors and his and their Governments would not permit themselves to be deflected from their course. He said: "As you may imagine my thoughts have often during the past twelve months been directed towards Bengal and Calcutta. Lord Lytton and his Government have kept me in close touch with the situation in Bengal and I have been able to appreciate to the full the many difficulties and problems that have confronted His Excellency the Governor of Bengal in an unusual degree. Lord Lytton has explained very lucidly the situation which has arisen relating to the working of the Reformed constitution in Bengal and the Ministry and the reasons for the action he has taken. I shall not dwell to-night on these questions save to draw attention to certain salient features. Bengal has a Governor in Lord Lytton, who has been animated throughout by a whole-hearted desire to give the fullest scope for the working of representative institutions in Bengal in the manner intended by the Imperial Parliament and affording every opportunity for the operation and development of the sense of responsibility. The response in some quarters has at times been depressing. Patience has often been sorely tried. There have been on occasions profound disappointments in the degree of co-operation received and the extent to which confidence can be reposed in the growth of the true sense of responsibility. These political manifestations have not been entirely confined to Bengal. They have also happened elsewhere. Nevertheless, in accordance with the policy of His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's servants in India, I and the Government of India Lord Lytton and the Government of Bengal and the Governors and Governments elsewhere in India will not permit ourselves to be deflected from our course. We shall not abate our efforts to develop Self-Governing institutions, but shall continue along the road prescribed with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Self-Government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire. In the criticism that may be passed now or hereafter on me or my Government there shall be no place for charge or even a shadow of suggestion of lukewarmness on our part in the cause of reforms. We remain whole-hearted in our endeavours in spite of the checks and obstructions."

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

"If from one direction there have been obstacles to the smooth working of the Reformed Constitution in Bengal, from another source unfortunately a menace has appeared aiming at bringing the machinery itself to a standstill and at completely wrecking its power of motion. I need not dwell at length on the recent history of the organisations for violent and anarchical crime in Bengal or the deplorable loss of life and property they have caused in which Indians and Europeans, officials and private individuals, were alike the victims. You have already been made familiar with the facts through the statements published by me at the time of the promulgation by me of the Bengal Ordinance and subsequently by the Governor of Bengal. His Excellency in his recent speeches has stated the case with remarkable clearness and force. The existence of these activities is now generally admitted and the objective of their aims is beyond controversy. They are directed towards bringing orderly Government to a standstill by a series of criminal outrages upon Government officials and at terrorizing the public by a succession of violent crimes. It is indisputable that the primary function of Government in any country is to protect its officers in the execution of their lawful duties and to safeguard the lives, homes and property of its citizens. But while there is unanimity on these points, and while condemnation of these criminal activities has been outspoken and almost universal, there has been criticism of the methods which I and my Government and the Government of Bengal have been forced to adopt in order to carry out one of the chief and most important of the responsibilities of Government."

His Excellency then referred to the terrorist movement and the measures taken by Government to suppress it. The Viceroy said: "There has been much public condemnation of these organisations for violent crimes and of their deeds, but at the same time my action in issuing the Ordinance has been condemned. Yet, I have been unable to find in public statements of those who condemned both any concrete suggestion of utility as to how activities of these violent organisations admittedly directed against orderly Government and lives and property of citizens are to be checked and punished and what effective steps other than action taken by me and for which I accept full responsibility, could have been adopted. We cannot shut our eyes to facts. We cannot stand by and merely wail and wring our hands while law and order founder in the flood. Condemnation of violation of code of civilisation is not of itself sufficient if civilisation is to live. Its code must be vindicated. It is true that suggestion has been made that if a political panacea acceptable to particular political party was adopted violent crime would instantly cease. First it may be questioned whether there is any solid ground for this suggestion." According to his information the aims and methods of those wedded to crime and violence were essentially different from those of political parties generally in India. We connected the latter with constructive aspirations although he might not always agree with them. According to their declarations of policy, they desired in different ways to follow methods of which humanity and civilization would not disapprove. But the terrorist had never concealed his essentially different and sinister objective—desire to destroy society and Government and to produce chaos by desperate methods of crime, murder and anarchy. It was idle to sup-

(Continued on next page.)

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MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

GUIDING PRINCIPLE FOR COMMISSIONER

NOMINATIONS FOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL INDIAN URGED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Corporation, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, decided to have three tennis courts on the Bhandarwada Reservoir Hill, for the benefit of the residents of Mazagon, the fee being fixed at Rs. 2 per session. Mr. Tairsee's proposition for giving advertisements to those papers whose circulation was largest, according to the certificate of an auditor, was referred to the Municipal Standing Committee for disposal. It was stated that there was a lot of "tall talk" and "bluster" going on about the circulation of certain newspapers being the largest—larger than the combined circulation of any three papers in Bombay. Mr. Tairsee wanted that lie to be nailed to the counter and advertisements given according to the circulation of newspapers. In the end the question was referred to the Standing Committee. The Corporation also fixed the 18th December for the selection of candidates for the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. R. P. Masani, proceeding on leave, the pay to be Rs. 1,200 to start with.

TENNIS COURTS AT MAZAGON.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the residents of the Mazagon district had approached him with a request that a few tennis courts should be provided by the Municipality for the benefit of the public on the Bhandarwada Reservoir Garden. "I consider the suggestion to be a good one. Similar means of recreation are often provided by local bodies in Europe and are exceedingly popular, a small fee being charged for the use of the courts. I therefore request the approval of the Corporation to three public tennis courts being constructed at a cost of Rs 12,285 as shown in the plan and estimate sent herewith. I also request the sanction of the Corporation to a fee of Rs. 2 per court per session being charged for the use of the courts, the players providing their own balls. The income thus derived will, it is expected, cover the cost of maintenance and of providing the necessary nets."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the letter be approved and adopted.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposing said that the Commissioner had given only Rs. 2,000 to the Baby Week, on account of financial stringency, and now he wanted to spend a large sum on the tennis courts. It was not obligatory on their part to spend such a sum on the tennis court, and he, therefore, moved that the letter be recorded.

The Commissioner said it was one of the duties of the Corporation to provide such amenities. They had already provided a cricket ground at Gowalia Tank. He did not think the expenditure was much, and they should sanction it.

Mr. R. S. Asawale agreed with the amendment, as he wanted the ground to be kept open as a recreation ground for all people. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Recreation Grounds Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said the residents of Mazagon might ask for a bar and a billiard table to-morrow, and were they going to give these to them? He opposed the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting said it was the business of the Municipality to provide as many amenities as possible. In Europe every important city had its municipal theatre, so that people might enjoy themselves.

Sir D. M. Petit said before they could have amenities, they should have their paramount necessaries. Had they got good water-supply, or roads without dust, or such other things, as they had in Europe? Only after they had these paramount necessaries should they consider of amenities.

Mr. B. T. Desai agreed with the previous speaker, and complained that the proposition on which they had asked the Commissioner to report, namely, the establishment of gymnasiums in each ward of the city had not yet been reported upon.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said they had to think of the health conditions in the city first, before they could consider of amenities. There was malaria rampant in the city and they must get rid of it in the first instance.

Mr. R. A. Gole supporting said tennis courts in Mazagon would be taken advantage of by the middle classes.

Mr. J. Baptista said it was a step in the right direction, as he thought the middle classes would take advantage of the tennis courts. In Europe they looked to the amenities first, and there was no Municipality in Europe so backward as their own in such matters.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supporting said it was only right that they should have some tennis courts on the Bhandarwada Hill so that they could induce people to come out of their houses, and take some exercise. He did not mind what kind of exercise it was, but the people should be induced to come out of their houses.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said the area occupied by the courts was only about one-tenth of the whole area available on the hill, and plenty of ground would be left for other purposes.

The original proposition was agreed to.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—

"(a) That the Corporation is of opinion that henceforth municipal advertisements be given only to as many papers as are required by the provisions of the Municipal Act, and not to more. (b) That every newspaper tendering for municipal advertisements be compelled to furnish a certificate of a recognised auditor of its average net daily sale during at least three months within the previous six months and that advertisements be given to the newspapers which rank highest in respect of average net daily sale; that the rates paid be in no case higher than those charged by the selected newspapers for similar notifications by Government and other public bodies; that in the event of the newspaper with the largest average net daily sale, claiming rates in excess of the newspaper with the next largest average net daily sale and in the event of the difference being disproportionate to the difference in average net daily sale, the municipal advertisements be given to the newspaper with the next largest average net daily sale, unless the paper with the largest net daily sale is willing to accept a rate in proportion to the difference. (c) That in the event of the certified average net daily sale of two or more papers being equal or very near each other, the advertisements be given every year or every six months by turns or in equal shares to both or more, as the case may be, having regard as far as possible to the value of the advertisements."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram rising to a point of order said Mr. Tairsee was connected with a newspaper, being a director of "The Chronicle." As such he had an interest in the question, and he ought not to move it.

Mr. Tairsee said he was not connected with newspapers, and was not interested in any. Of course he read all the newspapers, except "The Times of India." He was not now on the Board of "The Chronicle", he said.

The Chairman asked Mr. Tairsee to move his proposition.

Mr. Tairsee said the Commissioner was placed in a very unenviable position in regard to this matter, as pressure and persuasion were used on him. That was a position from which there could not be any escape at all. At present there was a lot of tall talk and bluster going on about the circulation of particular newspapers, and very high advertisement rates were asked for on that account. He had brought the proposition forward to help the Commissioner in this matter. "The Times of India" had not even the courtesy of giving a quotation for advertisement, while "The Chronicle" reduced its rates by about Re. 1 per inch. The Commissioner had to decide on two papers and he selected "The Sanj" for the very reason for which he decided against the "Daily Mail", namely, it was an evening paper. Mr. Tairsee complained that a seven-column article was written against him by one of the papers, because of his attitude in this matter. He only wanted fair-play, equity and justice. He did not say that advertisements should be given to "The Chronicle" because he had affinity for it, or should be withheld from "The Times" because he did not read it. He wanted the question to be decided on its merits, without pressure or persuasion in the matter. He wanted advertisements to be given to that paper only which had the largest circulation, and that could be decided only when they had the real certified circulation of a particular newspaper.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri seconded.

Dr. Jehangir supported and said the distribution of advertisements should be according to the circulation of particular journals.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram wanted the matter to be sent to the Standing Committee for consideration.

Mr. H. A. Lalji agreed that the matter should be discussed in the Standing Committee.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said it was a waste of time to discuss the proposition. They had to consider the respectability of papers. There were some very trashy papers which had large circulation (Laughter.) While some good papers had not such circulation. He knew of a paper which was printed on 80 pages and all the copies were sold to grocers and druggists who bought it largely to pack their things. He appealed to Mr. Tairsee to withdraw the proposition as he was losing his prestige thereby. (Laughter.)

Dr. J. Vora thought it was a sensible proposition and should be accepted by them.

The Commissioner had no objection to the question being sent to the Standing Committee.

The amendment was accepted.

MUNICIPAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Corporation then considered the Establishment Committee's report recommending names for the Deputy Commissionership, in place of Mr. R. P. Masani who was proceeding on leave. The report stated:—

"As Mr. Masani contemplates retiring after the period of the leave the Commissioner suggested that an officer of high educational qualifications should be appointed to act for Mr. Masani. He was of opinion that if the services of a Government officer with administrative experience were obtained such an officer would only remain with the Corporation for a limited period and probably leave the service just at the time when his experience was rendering him most useful. He therefore suggested that applications should be invited for the post. The Committee accepted this suggestion and requested the Commissioner to invite applications for the post by public advertisement and place them before the Committee. In accordance with this request the Commissioner issued a public advertisement and placed before the Committee, 47 applications received in response to the advertisement together with a tabulated statement of their qualifications, etc. In the same letter he has given the names of twelve candidates whom he considers as the best and suggests that a selection should be made out of them. Out of these 12 names the Committee selected the following eight candidates for an interview:—

(1) D. K. Bhave, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.; (2) Mahadeo Shankar Pandit, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law; (3) James DeSa, M.A. (Bom.), Bar.-at-Law; (4) A. H. Dracup, B.A. (Cantab.); (5) H. C. Captain, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor; (6) A. A. Moulvi, B.A.; (7) D. B. Advani, M.A., LL.B.; (8) S. N. Haji, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law.

After interviewing all the above candidates the Committee beg to recommend the following three names in order of merit for selecting one of them for the appointment:—

(1) A. H. Dracup, (2) D. K. Bhave, and (3) H. C. Captain."

MR. NARIMAN'S MINUTE.

In the course of his minute Mr. Nariman had written:—

"I am strongly of opinion that a non-official Indian should be selected for this post. I even go further and say that the time has come when we should aspire to have a non-official Indian to be the head of our Executive, viz., the Commissioner. Perhaps the guidance and help of an official civilian may have been deemed necessary in the initial stage and hence the services of an experienced civilian were sent to and obtained by the Corporation, but now after so many years' experience we ought to be able to manage our own affairs even without the help of a civilian officer. So long as the head of the Executive is an official and his appointment is independent of the Corporation, I do not think it can be honestly stated that there is real local self-government even in the administration of civic affairs. I have digressed on this point at some length because I wish to convince my colleagues that the official interference should be as limited as possible in order to make the self-government complete. This is the first time that the Democratic Corporation under the new Act is called upon to appoint so high an Executive Officer as the Deputy Commissioner and it is unfortunate that the first choice of the Committee should have fallen on an official. The Corporation will thereby perpetuate the system that continues the official control. The Corporation should avail itself of this opportunity of giving facilities and opportunities to a non-official Indian so that in course of time he may be duly qualified to hold the highest post, viz., that of the Commissioner. For, this post should be a sort of training ground for an Indian for the ultimate post of the Commissioner. I wish to make it clear that I have nothing to say against the official who has been lucky enough to secure the first place in the choice of the Committee. But for reasons stated above, I think it will be very unfortunate if the Corporation allows this first opportunity to slip and does not recognise the claims of a non-official Indian. Besides, it should also be made clear that the selection of an official in actual service as in the case of Mr. Dracup would involve a larger financial responsibility on the Corporation. Besides Mr. Dracup there was another Indian gentleman, Mr. Bhide, I.C.S., whose name was also suggested in the Committee and he was very highly recommended by the Collector of Thana. But the Committee did not seriously consider the suggestion as his appointment would mean an additional financial burden on the Corporation."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the report be recorded and the Corporation do proceed with the election on the 18th December.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi moved that the nominations should be received on the distinct understanding that the starting pay should be Rs. 1,200.

Dr. J. Vora moved an amendment referring the matter to the Establishment Committee, directing that the minimum pay should be given as the starting salary, namely, Rs. 1,200.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved that the report should be recorded and that the House was of opinion that a non-official Indian who was not in actual Government service should be appointed to this post and on that principle nominations should be invited.

Mr. Gandhi's amendment was accepted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN CONGRESS PANDAL.

Mr. M. A. Khateeb, Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference wires from Belgaum:—"The report in certain papers that the Khilafat Conference will be held in the Subjects Committee hall and not in the Congress Pandal is wholly unauthorised. The Conference will be held in the Congress Pandal, on 24th and 25th inst. as already announced."

Official and Personal.

Mr. C.Y. Chintamani arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen, will spend the Christmas Week at Ootacamund. Viscountess Goschen, with her daughters will proceed to Ootacamund on the 16th instant, while His Excellency will proceed thither on the 22nd. The party returns to Madras on the 31st instant.

Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillay, President of the Madras Legislative Council will be leaving Madras for Delhi at the end of this month to attend the Conference of Council Presidents to be held at Delhi in January.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah will be leaving Madras for Delhi about the 27th instant to assume charge of his new office.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, accompanied by his sister Mrs. Harnett, left Madras on Thursday night for Calcutta.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs left Madras on Thursday night for Bombay.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Lady and Miss Dring, Mr. A. Cassels, Mr. H.N. and the Hon. Mrs. Gupta had luncheon with the Viceroy and Lady Reading on Thursday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading dined with the members of the European Association on Thursday.

Lord Rawlinson, the Commander-in-Chief leaves Delhi on the 14th and arrives Calcutta on 15th.

Mahatma Gandhi did not arrive at Lahore on Thursday morning. He is apparently staying at Rawalpindi till Friday, says an A. P. I. message from Lahore.

OUT-LYTTONING LYTTON.

(Continued from previous page.)

pose that any political remedy would stay the progress of this malignant malady. If it proceeded unchecked, it was bound in its course to involve and destroy even political parties themselves as now understood and constituted. It was difficult to conceive the effect those responsible for these criminal organisations could hope to achieve. Further, the Viceroy said he was unable to follow the minds of those who suggested that Government should give way to terrorism by making concessions of a drastic character, notwithstanding that political agitation and their wisdom or justice. It was unnecessary to emphasise that in no circumstances would they permit themselves to be influenced in the faintest degree by the methods of that character to a policy which had not their approval upon its merits. Lord Reading said: "My whole life and training have tended to imbue me with extreme reluctance to resort to special legislation or arming executive authority with emergency or summary powers over and above those vested in them by the ordinary law except in the face of sheer necessity. You may be assured that I did not make use of the special powers vested in me, as Governor-General, in issuing an ordinance until every other avenue for dealing with those activities, so dangerous not only to Bengal, but to the whole of India has been thoroughly explored, tried and found ineffective."

The Viceroy vigorously repudiated the suggestion that the issue of the Ordinance was kept back until the Indian Legislature had been prorogued. Under the constitution of India, the responsibility of promulgating exceptional measures to meet exceptional dangers rest upon the Governor-General. He must not, in my judgment act merely upon the request, information or advice of an other Government or of a Governor, however, high the value set by the Governor-General upon their opinions. He must satisfy himself by every means in his power of the existence of the emergency and of the necessity for the use of his special powers. But when he is convinced, it is his duty to take action.

The Ordinance was only issued when I was satisfied of the magnitude and urgency of the crisis and of the wide-spread character of the organisations, and when it was clear that all the other methods which my Government, and the Government of Bengal had tried for some time past had not succeeded in checking their activities. I have seen it suggested that the issue of the Ordinance was kept back until the Indian Legislature had been prorogued. His Excellency said there was no foundation for the suggestion. When the session ended in September last the case was not complete for the issue of the Ordinance. The situation was still under examination. Greatest care was exercised to ascertain all facts and their significance and to discuss all possible administrative measures for prevention of violence and crime. When at the end of October he was satisfied that ordinary law was inadequate and in some aspects impotent to meet an altogether exceptional crisis he promulgated the Ordinance. His Excellency repeated that his action provided merely a temporary remedy to meet the requirements of the moment and added when the Bengal Legislature which would shortly be summoned to consider more permanent steps needed to control and prevent violent crime in Bengal the representatives of the people of Bengal would have an opportunity of considering the measures required to eradicate this menace from their province. He trusted in their deliberations they would fully bear in mind the supreme necessity for the maintenance of Law and Order safeguarding of life and home and property in the Presidency and the responsibility towards their fellow men which lay upon them. The Viceroy also after emphatically maintaining there was not the slightest foundation for the allegation that the Ordinance was a measure directed against the Swaraj Party and specially devised for their destruction said "from the position I occupy as the Governor-General I am bound to survey the ground with a wider horizon than that of Bengal highly important as the Presidency is. Reactions upon India has generally been throughout present to my mind. No relevant factor has to my knowledge been left out of consideration. My conclusion has been formed neither in haste nor with a narrow vision. I became convinced that the action was imperatively required and I trust that it will prevail over forces of violent crime and terrorism."

"I am confident that any political party in India, which has the welfare of India at heart and knows the facts as I know them as they are generally known to those who have studied them, will disclaim any common ground of sympathy or any common ground of activity for the terrorist movement.

Here I must leave the subject which has already formed the theme of several notable speeches by Lord Lytton who has dealt with all its phases and with complete understanding of the situation.

FUTURE REFORMS.

Dealing with the reforms His Excellency Lord Reading said that he must not attempt to forecast the recommendations the Enquiry Committee might make to His Majesty's Government. But he drew attention to the important aspect of the situation which would always be borne in mind. He said there had been no change in the policy laid down in the Government of India Act of 1919 and the fundamental policy of the Reforms in India and throughout remained unaltered. It was not their purpose to propose a new policy to His Majesty's Government, but to indicate with references to the working of the Reforms any remedies required consistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Government of India Act. Steps for travelling further belonged to different category. The time and manner of taking any such steps were matter which could only be determined by the British Parliament. Factors which could guide Parliament had been stated in the Preamble of the Act. In conclusion, Lord Reading expressed his profound regret that many Indian politicians and leaders of thought seemed to attach little or no importance to the necessity of affording testimony to Britain of that co-operation and goodwill. "It is difficult to understand the purpose of those who according to their protestations seek the advancement of India and yet seem too often to revel in attacking the British people and imputing evil motives to them in relation to India." He was well aware that these utterances did not truly represent Indian opinion for his experience in India had taught him that there was a wealth of real loyalty and trust in the British Government which animated the vast number of the people of India. It was earnestly to be hoped that better counsels might yet prevail and that there might be greater unity of effort in India to bring the Indian and British peoples into closer and more harmonious relations that India may reap the advantage of Britain's sympathetic efforts for India's welfare and the consummation of their ideal of a prosperous and contented India with responsible Self-Government taking her stand proudly and determinedly among the great commonwealth of nations called the British Empire.

MR. DAS HITS BACK.

WHY HE REFUSED MINISTERSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

A crowded meeting in the Town Hall to-night, presided over by Mr. C. R. Das, adopted resolutions congratulating Sultan Ibn Saud on his brilliant success against Sherief Hussain and urging the convening of a Conference of the Islamic world. Another resolution condemned the policy adopted by the British Parliament in Egypt, and expressed sympathy with the people of that country in their struggle for freedom.

BENGAL ORDINANCE DENOUNCED.

The last resolution denounced the recent Ordinance passed by Lord Reading and regarded it as an outrage and appealed to the elected members, both Hindus and Mussalmans of the Bengal Legislative Council, to reject any legislation in support of the Ordinance. In commending this resolution to the acceptance of the meeting, Mr. C. R. Das took the opportunity to reply to Lord Lytton's speeches. He said he had not forgotten the speeches made by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. He went out of Calcutta to make speeches which were more vehement than before. He spoke at Malda, he spoke at Dinajpur and came back to Calcutta and made an after-dinner speech. His Excellency said in Calcutta that there was a revolutionary party, and men arrested were not arrested because they were men of the Swaraj Party but because they were implicated in the buying of pistols and the manufacturing of bombs. Having made this speech, His Excellency was convinced of the reasons of the arrests. When he went to Malda he made another speech. He said they were justified because there was a revolutionary party and because everyone of those arrested were implicated by that time. It had become a sort of fixed idea of His Excellency. Therefore the proof which His Excellency put before the people was that those men were implicated. That was what they got from the Governor's speech. It was the same statement repeated. If His Excellency had produced good reason before the people they had produced better reasons.

THE REAL REMEDY.

He assured His Excellency that no body in Bengal, no human being, believed that these men were really implicated with an anarchical movement. Referring to personal reference to him in His Excellency's speech he said that he admitted that there was a revolutionary movement and he admitted it again, and he said that the lawless law would never possibly check. It was the hunger for freedom, and nothing but freedom would put to an end. Ordinances and lawless laws would no doubt increase this malady. He went further and said that this revolutionary party was born of lawless laws, enacted from 1908. They employed a series of lawless laws. It was this malady of theirs which created the malady of a revolutionary party in a healthy body. What was the remedy? He had advocated, he had asked Government over and over again since 1917 to make enquiry into the cause of this revolutionary party, but the bureaucracy never made an enquiry and it was out for bureaucratic purposes to rely on his assertion and not to rely on the remedy he had suggested. They said that repressive legislation had put an end to the anarchical movement a few years ago. How was it that many of those old internees had been re-arrested under the Regulation of 1818. Were the arrests wrong or the Regulation wrong? His statement was that the revolutionary movement sprang into being somewhere in 1908. That movement never ceased to exist. That movement was still alive. That movement would never die until and unless they recognised the freedom of the people.

SUPREME NEED OF OFFERING RESPONSIBILITY.

There was another reference to him in His Excellency's speech on which he desired to speak. His Excellency said that he had offered him responsibility of Government and he was ungracious enough to refuse it. Was it possible for anybody who was entrusted to the charge of a Province to forget the real issue. His Excellency did not offer any responsibility to him but asked to accept the post of Minister, and his answer to His Excellency was that no self-respecting man could accept that post unless they granted responsibility. They were fighting for responsibility. Did they think that if responsible Government had been offered to him he should have refused it. He refused to follow his master's voice, and that was at any rate due to the self-respect of Indian nationalism. His Excellency was young for Governorship and was inexperienced for a Governor. He might hope to be forgiven that His Excellency had many things yet to learn. He also warned His Excellency against his pranks against nationalism of this country. Those who had vision would see that Indian nationalism could no longer be trifled with. He warned His Excellency that repressive legislation would only make the infant nationalism grow. He congratulated upon his achievement. Like Lord Curzon, Lord Lytton helped greatly towards the success of our national cause.

THE NEWER TENANTS.

(BY G. S. GHURYE.)

Most of us have read the views about the Rent Act held by the landlords on the one hand and the tenants on the other. Hitherto all the tenants are supposed to have identical complaints to make. I wish to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the newer tenants have very peculiar grievances as compared with their fortunate brethren—the old tenants. By newer tenants I mean the tenants who occupy the new buildings—erected after 1916—to which, at the outset, the Rent Act does not apply. The following Table, taken from the Labour Gazette for Oct. 1924 (p. 167), shows what a great disparity exists between the rents paid by the old tenants occupants of the old tenements, where the increase in rents has been restricted by the Rent Act—and those the newer tenants have to pay:

(1923)

Number of rooms.	Average Monthly Rent Old Buildings. Rs. as. p.	Average Monthly Rent New Buildings. Rs. as. p.	Class of Tenants.
Flats	298 8 11	432 0 9	Upper Class
1 room	16 13 10	26 8 1	Middle Class
2 rooms and more	26 10 11	65 10 1	Middle Class
1 room	5 0 2	12 8 4	Labour Class
2 rooms	10 4 4	16 5 1	Labour Class

These differences in the rents cannot be explained on the ground of better accommodation and more amenities of a home available in the new buildings; for the disparity in the conveniences afforded by the two classes of tenements is not at all likely to be commensurate with the differences in the rents. Nay Prof. D. L. Kaji's study of the Bombay rents published in the same Number of the Labour Gazette, leaves almost no doubt on this point. In Table X (p. 179) he compares the floor-space available in the two classes of buildings, carrying the same rents. From this Table it is manifest that the old buildings have much the better of the new ones. Another line of argument that may be followed is that the incomes of the newer tenants may be much higher than those of the old ones, thus lessening the burden of rents. This does not seem probable; for the newer tenants, in most cases, will be the persons who are just trying to settle down in life and their incomes must be, on an average, less than those of the persons who have already been established for years. But we are not left to such a priori reasoning. Prof. Kaji has enlightened us on this point in his Table XII, (p. 180) from which it can be seen that for equal income where the old tenant pays 1/7 to 1/5 of his income in rent the newer tenant has to spend 1/4 to very nearly 1/2 of his earnings.

It must have been clear how the newer tenant is penalised. I do not mean to say that the hardships of the newer tenants are due to the operation of the Rent Act but only wish to place before the public the situation so that it may be taken into consideration in the event of the discontinuance or the modification of the Rent Act. I think it is high time for the newer tenants to bestir themselves and represent their case more strongly than one individual can do.

AUSTRALIAN DOCK STRIKE.

GOVT. NOT TO REMOVE SHIPPING BUREAU.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sydney.—In the Assembly replying to a Labour member, the Premier said Government was not disposed at present, to remove the Shipping Bureau. The questioner retorted that the fight would continue.—Reuter.

(A message from Sydney, dated November 21, stated that the strike of water-side workers aimed at the abolition of the Sydney Maritime Bureau, which consisted exclusively of ex-servicemen, who supplied the non-union labour.)

FIRGUSSON COLLEGE MUDDLE.

SIR R. BHANDARKAR RESIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Decr. 11.

Since Dr. Paranjpye resigned the Principalship of the Fergusson College of the Deccan Education Society affairs in the College and the Society have fallen into a disgusting confusion between the new principal, Mr. Kantikar and the students. The relations are greatly strained and now even Dr. Bhandarkar has sent in his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Council of the Society. In the letter of resignation he says:—"As I do not receive now-a-days any circulars concerning meetings of the Council of the Deccan Education Society and as all my friends whose opinions agreed with mine are gone and there is none on the Board of life members who sympathises with me, I beg to resign the Chairmanship of the Society. My last wish is that the Society may flourish and be able to carry out the aims and objects to attain which the Society was brought into existence.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Punjab depression has moved into the Hills on extreme North. Disturbed conditions are also extending East-wards towards Bihar but have disappeared from Rajputana and Central India West.

Rainfall has been local in the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Kashmir the North-west Frontier Province and Central India East, while a few falls occurred in the North of the Central Provinces Bombay Deccan South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mussooree one and a half inches. Lucknow and Roorkee three quarters; Dharampore, Ambala and Dalhousie two; and Sonamarg one.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 10.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.963
Temperature of Air	73.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	66.9 "
Dew Point	62.4 "
Relative humadity of Air ..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	80.6 "
Minimum do. do. ..	69.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE, E, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	131 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	11	11 4	26 1	11	5 27	19 8
		0 0	28 6		17 10	16 0
Fri.	12	11 36	26 1	12	6 1	19 6
		.. ..			17 2	16 2
Sat.	13	14 58	26 5	13	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	14	8 22	25 10	14	2 35	20 8
		21 32	26 8		14 57	17 6
M.	15	1 28	23 3	15	7 42	19 6
		13 16	25 7		19 14	17 0
Tu.	16	1 59	27 11	16	8 20	19 9
		13 51	25 3		19 14	17 8
W.	17	2 30	27 6	17	8 57	19 10
		14 33	24 11		20 20	18 5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 20 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 21 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 6m.

A GALLANT FIGHT.

HOW LT. TAPP LOST HIS LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

From further information received about the engagement in which Lieut. G. H. Tapp lost his life, it appears that Lieut. Tapp with a party of 30 recruits of the South Waziristan Scouts was engaged in training 3 miles north of New Sarwekai Post, when they were attacked by about 100 Mahsuds. Lieutenant Tapp and seven men were surrounded. The whole party put up a gallant fight for over an hour until help arrived from Sarwekai. Meanwhile, the Mahsuds had been reinforced and it was only when another supporting party of scouts arrived, that the retiment was successfully completed. The Mahsuds are reported to have been the followers of Giga Khel and Abdur Rahman Khel and to have lost four killed and eight wounded.

CALLCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

In the share market jutes opened steady with little change in prices undertone remaining healthy. National was particular feature and continued to be in demand. In coals a moderate business passed at unaltered rates. In tons buyers continue comparatively scarce for the time being and only a few transactions were noted. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance transpired in this section. Government securities continue in fair demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 66, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916/17 84/5, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 97/13, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 103/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10, do 1931 102/10

Banks:—Central Bank 22/6, Imperial Bank 352.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 67, Chapramukh Silghat 66, Dehri Photas Light 13/4.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/11, Bengal Nagpur 28, Cawnpore Textiles 3/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 923, Anglo Indian pref 109 Birla, pref 86, Caledonian 650, Champdany 211/8, Chevoit 317, Clive 42/12, Empire 59/4 Fort William 363, Meoghly ord 78/8, Howrah 43/15, Kamarhatty 65/8, Kankanarrah 523, Kelvin pref. 113, Nation 302, Northbrook 58/12 Waverley 7/8.

Coals:—Bansjorah 16, Burrukur 28/4, Gopalichuck 10/12, Nazira 13/8, New Manbhoom 34/12, Union 17/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 20, Firpo Ltd. 10/8, British India Corporation ord 5/4, Madan Theatres 3, Howrah Oil 10/4

Tea Companies:—Bamnatia 21/12, Batelli 5/14, Bejan 32, Bormahjan 11 Dantamara 11/4, Gobpur 11/8, Rajabari 24/2, Putema 20/4, Sapoi 27/12, Teloijan 7/12, Tirrihannah 27/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 10.

Joseph Benaventura Ferreira, a fourteen year lad, sonn of Mr. J. F. Ferreira, of Palli village, Bandra, has been lying in the Bhaba Hospital since Thursday evening in a precarious condition, suffering from very serious injury to his head sustained by being knocked down on the Palli Road by a motor car owned and driven by a European lady of Pali Hill, Mrs. Jackson.

DR. GILKEY'S THIRD LECTURE

"JESUS' LIFE WITH GOD."

The third Barrows Lecture was given by Rev. Charles W. Gilkey of Chicago in Wilson College Hall yesterday afternoon at 6 on the subject, "Jesus' Life with God" Mr. Gilkey said in part:—

There is a remarkable balance and rhythm in the life of Jesus between his practical service to men and his devotional fellowship with God. Before and after busy days of social activity came hours and even nights of prayer. The West has been attracted by the one side, the East by the other; the deepest need of human life is for both in combination, as we find them in him. A study of Jesus as a man of prayer is most rewarding. Prayer was the unobtrusive spiritual climate of his life, like the moisture of the British Isles and Ceylon that explains their luxuriant beauty. His own warning against publicity in prayer tells us that we must not expect to find much of his praying open to our gaze; but what we do find strikes us at once by its combination of wide scope and deep intensity. This helps us to understand what it is that is our chief religious debt to Jesus; not a definition or an argument about God, but an experience of God so real and convincing that in his presence Jesus' friends and followers have likewise become sure of God. From this deep experience Jesus drew all his social teaching, which bids men act toward each other as God is already acting toward them; and likewise all his religious guidance, which bids men square their own lives with God's moral character if they would approach him. Especiany it explains Jesus' emphasis on faith in both God and man, and in the coming Kingdom and in the boundless possibilities in this life and the next open to men if they would only enter into this relation with each other and with God. Thus it is plain that Jesus' great gift to men is not simply a new thought of God, as Father, but a new experience of God as Redeeming and Transforming Love. In his company down the generations since men have had that experience, as they have seen and felt Jesus doing to them and others what he always said God is doing all the time.

It is this very personal and profound experience that lies back of the Christian doctrine of the divinity of Jesus. Christian thought has attempted to explain his experience in various ways and forms; but all of them alike really depend, not on philosophical or theological argument, but on the experience of God that Jesus has, in his own word, "revealed" to those who have followed him. Now as of old the only sure way into that experience is to keep company with Him.

AJMER P. C. C. EXECUTIVE.

A SWARAJIST VICTORY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Dec. 10.

The newly-elected Provincial Congress Committee met on the 7th instant and elected the following office-bearers:—

Pt Chandulal Bhargava, President; Pt. Arjunlal Sethi, General Secretary; Seth Ghisulalji Ajodhia, Vice-President and Pt. Jankiprasad Begerhotta, Under-Secretary.

For the All-India Congress Committee the following were elected:—

Pt. Arjunlal Sethi, Pt. Jankiprasad Begerhotta, Pt. Chandulal Bhargava, Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, Seth Ghisulal Ajodhia, Mr. Mohanlal Kapoor and Moulvi Mohiuddin.

Most of them will support the Swarajist programme.

REVISION SETTLEMENT IN C.P.

M. L. C.'S TO MEET TO CONSIDER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 10.

The Yeotmal District Association in its general meeting has resolved to call a meeting of the Berar representatives in the Central Provinces Legislative Council to consider the Government resolution on the revision settlement in Malkapur and Khamgaon Taluks. The meeting is to be held at Akola in Tilak Bhuwan on 20th at 6 p.m. and 21st December. Mr. D.K. Kane, M.L.C., on behalf of the Association has addressed letters to the several members to attend the meeting.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Frank Dicksee has been elected President of the Royal Academy in succession to Sir Aston Webb, who has attained age-limit.

San Diego.—The death has occurred of August Belmont, the banker and millionaire owner of Tracery and Zev.

Lord Curzon in a speech at the Lords mentioned that Lord Parmoor would shortly visit Ceylon.—Reuter.

A message from Perim dated December 10th says that the steamer "City of Bombay" bound from Calcutta for New York has arrived there with a bunker coal on fire inside the bunkers. 120 tons of coal have shifted. A survey showed that the vessel has not apparently been damaged. It is sailing to-night.—Reuter.

Mr. Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, son-in-law and daughter of Marquis Curzon have departed for Marseilles *en route* to India.—Reuter.

In the third Division Northern Section of the Football League New Brighton beat Durham by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

An Inter-varsity Association Football Match between Oxford and Cambridge at Chelsea was postponed owing to fog.—Reuter.

In the Rugby County Championship Hampshire beat Eastern Counties by twenty-three points to nil at Portsmouth.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST "DECCAN HERALD."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

To-day Mr. B. Fleming, Cantonment and City Magistrate, Poona, heard the arguments of the pleaders in a case of defamation brought by Mr. H. Sandys Pemberton against Mr. Framroz Sorabjee Chenoy, proprietor of the "Deccan Herald" a newspaper published in Poona.

The facts of the case are that Pemberton who was a Lieutenant in the Army was demobilized in October 1923. While in service, he was attached to a Overseas Depot at Poona. After demobilization he went to the Kirkee Arsenal and asked for 200 rounds of ammunition for his personal use and was given an indent form to fill in, which he did signing his name Lieutenant H. Sandys-Pemberton. The indent was passed and returned to him for presentation to the issuing officer, Lieut. Hawkins, who received it and issued the ammunition. The indent was in due course sent for payment to the O. C. Overseas Depot, as there was one endorsement, "for O. C. Overseas Depot," below Pemberton's signature, presumably made by someone after it had been filled in and handed to the clerk at the Arsenal.

The O. C. Overseas Depot, however, refused to pay for the ammutnition on the ground that Pemberton was no longer in the service and no ammunition had been received by the Overseas Depot. The matter was placed in the hands of the police who prosecuted Pemberton before the Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee for cheating. At the trial it transpired that the endorsement "for O. C. Overseas Depot" was not in Pemberton's handwriting, and the Magistrate accepting his explanation of the matter discharged him.

"The Deccan Herald" reported the case in its issue of the 24th March 1924, and it is alleged purported to give a summary of the deposition of one of the prosecution witnesses, Lieut. Hawkins, to the effect that tthe indent was made out for the required ammunition, and that Pemberton had signed for O. C. Overseas Depot. In addition the report was headed "The Poona cheating case."

Pemberton contends that Lieut Hawkins did not state that he signed for O. C. Overseas Depot in the latter's presence, as the summary of the case implied. What Lieut Hawkins actually said was, "I see the indent before the Court. It is signed by Pemberton for O. C. Overseas Depot."

The prosecution state that the statement in the "Deccan Herald" report that Lieut Hawkins had said in evidence that the indent was made out and signed by Sandys Pemberton for O. C. Overseas Depot, as also the heading "The Poona cheating case" were defamatory and had tended to lower the complainant in the estimation of his friends. He claimed an apology and Rs 30,000 as damages in his letter to the defendant. After hearing the argument of Mr. M. A. Khan, M.A., pleader for the complainant, and Mr. Bomanji Pestonji for the defence, the Magistrate intimated that he would pass orders later whether a charge would be framed or not.

TARIFF BOARD.

EVIDENCE OF MESSRS MOORE, WATSON & GALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Moore and Watson of the "Statesman" and Mr. Gale of the "Englishman" representing "Englishman" and several other English and Vernacular newspapers gave evidence to-day before the Tariff Board. Mr. Rainy, President, wanted to know the basis on which they could exclude newsprinting from protection as the percentage of mechanical pulp could not be definitely ascertained. Mr. Watson said that a general schedule of 60 to 65 per cent. of mechanical pulp would meet the claims of paper used in newsprint in India, although he admitted that certain class of papers specially the "Statesman" were using a special form of paper where mechanical pulp was 70 per cent. But, he added that they had not yet come to a stage when they could say that the percentage was 70, for the general tendency among newspapers readers in India was to get first fine surface for their paper. Newspapers had also to see that the impression was good. If the surface was glazed to a large extent then the impression was feeble. Therefore he was trying to work a quality in between these two to satisfy the requirements of readers as well as printers. Referring to the statement made by newspapers that a Tariff on imported paper inevitably acted as a restraint upon the printing trade, Mr. Rainy wanted the witnesses to give him definite information as to how great the danger was to the printing trade. Mr. Watson replied that he could not say definitely what it would be. But from his experience he said that within the last 19 years of his stay in India the printing trade had made less rapid strides that it was in a position to compare favourably with the printing trade abroad. 19 years ago, travellers from England were numerous and they were booking orders from Indian firms for printing not of a high class but even of very ordinary varieties. But, to-day, even high-Class Art Printing was being done in India, and he was afraid that if a Tariff was imposed on imported paper it was going to hamper the printing trade.

Professor Kale wanted to know in what ratio the capital invested on the printing and newspaper trade compared with that of the paper industry. Mr. Watson stated that he would not say off-hand, but it was infinitely more than the paper industry.

Mr. Gale suggested that when thinking of the printing trade they should not leave out of consideration a large number of small press owned by Indians in the Bazars. A number of suggestions were offered for giving help to the paper industry, but Mr. Rainy pointed out that there were financial limits to the help that the Government could offer, and it was necessary that it should be presented in a definite form and that the Legislature might realise the amount of sacrifice that was being done.

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THE LAND MANAGER,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,

Or a Representative Will Call and Tell You All about it

ALLEGED CHEATING.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Salter has filed a suit, for alleged cheating, in the court of Mr. Disney, 1st class Magistrate, Lahore, against Mr. Robert Hossenloff, Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. The complainant alleges that the accused who gained her and Mr. Salter's confidence in November 1921 induced her jointly to interest herself with him in a certain export business of mica, manganese, nux vomica and other materials and received between October 1921 and June 1922 personally, through his wife and one Mr. Rayner sums aggregating to about Rs. 2,000. One among many representations made by the accused to induce the complainant to advance him money was that Mr. Rayner held a lease of a manganese mine in the West of Mysore to secure which a large payment was necessary. The complainant alleges that in February or March 1922 the accused realised a sum of nearly Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. Cooper and Company, Shipping, Agents, Bombay, on account of mica shipped which amount was never accounted for by the accused to the complainant, thus committing criminal breach of trust.

Hearing has been fixed for January 3rd.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

78 MEMBERS IN 3 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 11.

The quarterly report of the Indian Communist Party which was started on the 1st September last states that 78 persons have so far enrolled themselves as members, of whom 34 belong to Cawnpore and 16 to other districts of the United Provinces. Rajputana accounts for 11 the Central Provinces 71. Bengal 5 and Behar 2. Sixteen give their occupation as journalists, 11 as national workers and the list includes three ladies. Two leaflets of the party have so far been proscribed by Government.

LOCAL BOARDS ELECTIONS IN THANA DISTRICT.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS COMING TO THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The following Indian Christians have been nominated by Government members of the District and Local Boards in the Thana District for the triennial terms commencing from 1st. Dec. 1924:—Dr. J. E. De Almeida, (L.M. and S.) of Thana, for District Local Board, Thana, and Mr. Stephen M. Pereira, for Taluka Local Board, Bassein.

In the long list of elected members of the Local and District Boards no Christian name appears but on the Taluka Local Board of Bassein the following are the Christan elected members:—Mr. Antone Farsu Dis (for Bassein General Constituency). Mr. F. Mingel Lopez (Manikpur General Constituency) Mr. Siloo Lusu Kure (Agashi General Constituency.)

The Christian names, as they appear in the Government Gazette are distorted beyond recognition as having anything traceable to a Portuguese orgin. "Antone Farsu Dis" being a corruption of "Antonio Francisco Dias" and "Siloo Lusu Kure" for "Sylvester Aloysius Correa."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition except in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak where suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Babi sowing is progressing in parts. Picking of cotton continues in places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	percentage below normal.
Sind	19 to 56
Gujarat	13 to 45
Konkan	30 to 41
Deccan	34 to 53
Karnatak	41 to 49

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Madras Mail	11 30	13 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

CAPTURE LOCAL BOARDS.

BERAR P. C. C'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 11.

A meeting of the Standing Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti has recommended the Congress to adopt a resolution calling upon the nation to establish village Panchayats and capture all local boards. Another resolution passed at the meeting condemns Government's policy on enhancing revenue settlement in Berar "in as much as it contravenes all recognised principles of administration," the argument for opposing the proposed revision being based on the ground that the revenues of Behar far exceed the administrative expenditure incurred on the Province.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has fixed the 3rd February next for the opening of the next session of the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. B. Chakravarty has been returned unopposed from the Diamond Harbour constituency to the Bengal Legislative Council, the other three candidates having retired in his favour. Mr. Chakravarty is the leader of the Independent Party.

Dr. Choitram, a prominent Congress leader of Sind, has been ailing for some time. He is suffering from cancer of the stomach. He is under treatment in the Karachi Civil Hospital. The condition of his health has been causing anxiety lately.

The Taxation Inquiry Committee holds public sitting to-day (Friday), when it proposes to examine the first witness Mr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee of Lucknow University. Professor C. N. Vakil and Sir Ganga Ram will be examined in the course of the next week.

A Muslim deputation headed by the Prince of Arcot, waited upon the Governor of Madras on Thursday, and requested His Excellency to appoint an official or non-official Mahomedan in Sir Mahomed Habibullah's place in the Executive Council.

The Village Education Extension Service League, Madras, of which Mr. C. R. Reddi, M.L.C., is president, has sketched out a programme for social service work during the vacation in rural areas. The promoters of the scheme emphasise the necessity for such an organisation for imparting education and rendering social service to the rural population and appeal for public support.

The General Traffic Manager, Secunderabad, N. W. Railway wires under date December 11th:—A down goods train, last night, parted and the rear portion running back into Jalna Station collided with a shunting engine, killing the guard and brakesman and wrecking the brakevan and several goods waggons. Traffic was not interrupted.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT.

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. from 1st April, 1924 to 30th September, 1924. :—

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash and Investments as at 1st April, 1924 ..	12,33,227	1	5			
Less amount paid to All India Khadi Board as per agreement between the Working Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	5,00,000	0	0			
				7,33,227	1	5
RECEIPTS—						
1 Tilak Swarajya Fund Collection during 1924 ..	1,990	8	1			
(a) For general purposes : 1019-11-7						
(b) For specific purposes : 970-12-6						
2 Tilak Swarajya Fund : realisation of arrears	270	4	0			
3 Interest on Deposits						
(a) On specific funds .. 3150-0-0						
(b) On other funds .. 18,900-7-9	22,050	7	9			
4 Brokerage on Deposits 186-13-0	186	13	0	24,498	0	10
Total Rs. ..				7,57,725	2	3

Examined and found correct.
(Sd) C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co.
(Hon. Auditors.)
Public Accountants and Auditors.
Bombay, 27th October, 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
OUT OF SPECIFIC FUNDS :						
Purchase of property at Girgaum Back Road as per Resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee :						
Net price paid for the property	2,85,000	0	0			
Brokerage	2,850	0	0			
Conveyance & Registration charges	2,281	7	6			
				2,90,131	7	6
Amounts set aside and handed over to Messrs. Revashanker Jagjivan, Velji Lakhamsi, L. R. Tairsee, B. N. Motivalla and Mathooradas Tricamjee—holders of the property, being appointed by Bombay Provincial Congress Committee ; as per their resolution				1,50,000	0	0
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for their Educational Institutions				25,000	0	0
Shcolarships to Students of the National College, Bombay				600	0	0
Compensation allowance to Mrs. Temina Dhondy at Rs. 50- p.m. for seven months as per resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee				350	0	0
OUT OF GENERAL FUND—						
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee				10,000	0	0
All-India Congress Committee, amount of quota on General collection for 1923				649	0	0
OFFICE EXPENSES—						
Postage	7	9	6			
Conveyance	14	15	0			
Stationery	5	8	0	46	0	6
Printing	18	0	0			
Cash and Investments as at 30-9-24				2,80,948	10	3
Total Rs.				7,57,725	2	3

(Sd.)	Revashanker Jagjivan,	(Sd.)	A. B. Godrej,
,,	Raghawji Purshottam,	,,	Velji Lakhamsi,
,,	Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee,	,,	Mathooradas Tricamjee
,,	Umar Sobani,	,,	Sarojini Naidu,
,,	Jamnalal Bajaj,	,,	B. N. Motivala,
		,,	R. S. Padbidri,

Trustees T. S. F.
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Secretary T. S. F.

II

The following is the Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1924. :—

Cr

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Tilak Swarajya Fund for General purposes	5,60,717	13	4			
Less amount paid to— All-India Khadi Board as per agreement between the Working Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	5,00,000	0	0			
				60,717	13	4
Tilak Swarajya Fund received for, and set apart by, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for specific purposes				2,20,230	12	11
Total Rs.				2,80,948	10	3

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.
We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Trustees' Accounts according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and shown by the Books.
(Sd.). C. H. SOPARIWALA & Co.
(Hon. Auditors.)
Public Accountants & Auditors.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
IN FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—						
The Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	80,000	0	0			
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	45,000	0	0			
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.	45,000	0	0			
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	25,000	0	0			
IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT—				1,95,000	0	0
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	4,130	13	1			
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	3,492	10	1			
The Bank of India, Ltd.	2,916	11	1			
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.	1,341	7	0			
LOANS—				11,881	9	6
To Mr. Badrul Hassan for Khadi Work in Hyderabad, Deccan, as per resolution of the Working Committee	40,000	0	0			
To National Medical College, Bombay, as per resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	20,000	0	0			
To the All-India Congress Committee for the propaganda of the Boycott of British Goods as per resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	9,000	0	0			
To the Bhuleshwar Dist. Congress Committee, as per resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	5,000	0	0	74,000	0	0
Cash on hand				1	1	0
Furniture Account				66	0	0
Total Rs.				2,80,948	10	3

(Sd.	Revashanker Jagjivan,	(Sd.)	A. B. Godrej,
,,	Raghawji Purshottam	,,	Velji Lakhamsi,
,,	Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee,	,,	Mathooradas Tricamjee,
,,	Umar Sobani,	,,	Sarojini Naidu,
,,	Jamnalal Bajaj,	,,	B. N. Motivala.
,,	R. S. Padbidri,	,,	

Trustees T. S. F.
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Secretary, T. S. F.

PROPERTY HOLDERS' ACCOUNT.

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements up to 30th September 1924.

Cr. I

	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount received from the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund for the maintenance, alteration, addition etc., of the Girgaum Back Road Property, as per Resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	1,50,000	0	0
By Girgaum Back Road Property, from the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund at its actual cost valuation ; as per Resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee	2,90,148	15	6
By Interest on Deposits	18	2	0
By Brokerage	63	4	6
Total Rs. ..	4,40,230	6	0

Examined and found correct.
(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALA & Co.
(Hon. Auditors.)
Public Accountants and Auditors.
Bombay, 27th October 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Girgaum Back Road Property ; at cost price	2,90,148	15	6
TO OFFICE EXPENSES :—			
Salary .. .. Rs. 65/0/0			
Stationery .. .. ,, 17/4/0			
Conveyance .. .. ,, 0/2/0			
Sundry .. .. ,, 2/4/0	84	10	0
	2,90,233	9	6
Cash and Investments as at 30-9-24	1,49,996	12	6
Total Rs. ..	4,40,230	6	0

(Sd.) REVASHANKER JAGJIVAN,
,, LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE,
,, VELJI LUKHAMSI,
,, B. N. MOTIVALA,
,, MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Property Holders,
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Secretary.

Cr. II

	Rs.	a.	p.
By General Fund	4,40,145	12	0
Total Rs.	4,40,145	12	0

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.
We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Trustee's Accounts according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and shown by the Books.
(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALA & Co.
(Hon. Auditors.)
Public Accountants and Auditors.
Bombay, 27th October, 1924.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
IN FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.			
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd. .. .. .. Rs. 55,000/0/0			
The Central Bank of India .. .. .. ,, 40,000/0/0			
The Union Bank of India, ... ,, 40,000/0/0			
The Punjab National Bank .. .. .. ,, 10,000/0			
	1,45,000	0	0
INVESTMENT IN PROPERTY :—			
At Cost Price	2,90,148	15	6
IN CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT :—			
The Union Bank of India, Ltd.	4,991	6	6
Cash in Hand	5	6	0
Total Rs. ..	4,40,145	12	0

(Sd.) REVASHANKER JAGJIVAN,
,, LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE,
,, VELJI LUKHAMSI,
,, B. N. MOTIVALA,
,, MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Property Holders.
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE,
Secretary.

SIR. M. HAILEY AT SHEIKHUPURA.

GRATITUDE TO SIKH SUDHAR COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Sir Malcolm Hailey paid a short visit to Sheikhupura to-day when he was greeted by boys of the local high school. Addresses of welcome were presented, to His Excellency by the District Board, the Notified Area Committee, the Co-operative Societies, the District Soldiers Board, the Anjuman-i-Islamia and the Sikh Sudhar Committee to which he gave a joint reply.

Addressing the District Soldiers' Board, the Governor appreciated the Board's recognition of what Government had done for military classes of the Province in the shape of grants of land, jagirs, Military scholarships and schools for sons of soldiers.

His Excellency congratulated Anjuman-i-Islamia on their determination to support the cause of peace and good order in the district.

Turning to the Sikh Sudhar Committee Sir Malcolm expressed his gratitude at their recognition of sincerity of purpose which had actuated Government in its attempts to deal with the trouble arising from the Gurudwara movement.

"You know," said Sir Malcolm, "that Government has in the past attempted not once but many times to arrange for Gurudwara Legislation which will satisfy all interests concerned. It must now refuse to renew the task of attempting itself to frame Legislation but it will lend reasonable assistance to those who will make a serious and genuine effort to frame a law which will meet with the approval of different sections who can claim a voice in this matter."

Several events arranged for the afternoon had to be cancelled owing to heavy downpour of rain but His Excellency had an opportunity of meeting a large number of local gentlemen who had come to the District Head-quarters for his visit.

BABAR AKALI CASE.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The argument commenced yesterday in the sensational Babar Akali case before Mr. Topp, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore. Dewan Bahadur Pindidas Sabberwalla Bar-at-Law represented the Crown while the defence was headed by Lala Raghunath Sahai.

Counsel for the Crown in opening the argument traced the history of the birth of the Babar Akali Conspiracy. He said that it was clear from the facts disclosed that it had its birth from the Akali movement which in turn was the result of the Gurdwara Reform agitation. It was not with the object of reforming the Gurudwaras that the Gurdwara movement was started, but to give a practical shape to the secret element underneath it. The Nankana tragedy in 1921 further antogonized the Sikhs against the Government. To remove obstruction from the path of the Gurdwara reform, a conspiracy was formed against all those who were against the movement. In pursuance thereof some of them were murdered on the 23rd May 1923. Conttnuing counsel said that the purpose of holding dewans at different places was to preach hatred against Government. In a Dewan held in December 1921 one Mr. Dalip Singh with a naked sword in his hand said that he would cut the nose and ears of the sycophants and Government supporters. At the same Dewan violent speeches were made both by Sardar Kishan Singh Karm Singh. Arguments will continue from day to day.

C. P. MARATHI P. C. C.

EMPHASISES HAND SPINNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec, 10

At a meeting of the Marathi Provincial Congress Committee a resolution was passed emphasising the desirability of hand-spinning and the use of khaddar and appreciating their usefulness in promoting Swadeshi industry.

GOVERNOR IN KARACHI.

REPLY TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce address on December 8th, his Excellency the Governor said :—

The question of direct broad gauge communication between Karachi and Delhi is a very old one, and the construction of such line is obviously, owing to the geographical position of Karachi only a matter of time. My Government has in the past supported this proposal on several occasions, but, while we do what we can, the final decision necessarily rests with the Government of India on a consideration of the needs of India as a whole and of their own financial position. I am equally alive to the importance of constructing light feeder railways throughout Sind, but I fear I cannot hold out strong hopes that any exceptional treatment will be accorded to this part of the country. A reply from my Government is due to the Government of India on their proposals regarding the policy to be adopted in financing branch lines in future, and due consideration will be given to your remarks when this reply is sent.

The necessity for the establishment of a Chief Court in Karachi has, as you know, been recognised by Government, and I am glad to be able to inform you that it is proposed to introduce a Bill for the purpose in the July session of the Legislative Council, subject, however, to the sanction of the Government of India. It has necessarily taken some time to draft the intricate legislation required for the purpose and I can assure the Chamber that there has been and will be no avoidable delay.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Bill, which is being shortly sent to Karachi in order to elicit the opinions of all concerned, makes provision for the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer with powers similar to those of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay. Although the same title is not being suggested, I think it will be found that the powers which it is proposed to confer upon him are adequate to the needs of your City. This, however, will be one of the matters for your consideration and opinion, and any views expressed will receive very careful consideration.

KARACHI'S COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

In the course of his speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Karachi Chambers of Commerce Building on December 9, His Excellency said :—

The Sukkur Barrage has been well started, and I know that before many years have passed the produce of a very wide area of country will be passing through Karachi. I agree with you that one of the best tests of confidence is the manner in which the investing public is prepared to put its money into any undertaking, and the way in which your Debentures have been oversubscribed certainly bears out your statement regarding the confidence of the Karachi public.

I am optimistic enough to think that an end is already reached to the great slump in trade which immediately followed the boom—an aftermath of the war. You have reinforced me in my optimism by telling me that the trade result record of 1923 will easily be broken by the results of the year now drawing to its close. I believe we are approaching, even if we have not already reached it, a condition of trade and commerce where there is stability and that the days of great and injurious fluctuations which occurred in the few years following the Armistice are past. No one will I feel sure, welcome a period of stability in trade more than you gentlemen, who represent great commercial interests in this progressive town and in laying the Foundation Stone of Karachi Chamber of Commerce New Building I express the sincere hope that the members of your Chamber who will hold their deliberations in the building in the future will be able to look forward every year to the future with trust and confidence in the ever growing prosperity of the town of Karachi and the Province of Sind.

REPLY TO GOAN ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the Address from the Goan Union, Karachi His Excellency said :—

"Your desire to commemorate the illustrious name of Vasco da Gama is one which does credit to your community, and I trust that the Vasco da Gama Memorial which you propose to erect and which is intended, I understand, to take the form of a school with a library attached, will before long materialise and prove to be worthy both of the great name which it will bear and of the Goan community of Karachi.

You have reminded me, although I need no reminder, of the ancient and historic friendship which has existed between Great Britain and Portugal. I heartily endorse the statement of His Majesty the King Emperor's Ambassador in Lisbon that the Alliance between these two great countries has never been stronger than it is to-day. It is an alliance which has been cemented on the field of battle and when Portuguese troops have gallantly fought side by side with British troops so recently, it must be an Alliance which will continue and become, I sincerely trust, more firm, if possible, as years go by.

I hope that the members of your Union representing as they do the Goan Community in Karachi will continue to work wholeheartedly with the Bombay Government and with the official and business community in this town and that your activities which are helpful in advancing the prosperity of Karachi and the well-being and educational advancement of your own Community will continue to prosper. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your very warm welcome to Lady Wilson and myself."

ZAMINDARS' GRIEVANCES.

Replying to the address from Tando Division Zamindars' Association on December 9, His Excellency, after thanking the Zamindars, said :—

You are all, I understand, landholders in the four talukas of the Tando Sub-Division of the Hyderabad District, and I have been anxious to meet you in order to hear from you at first hand what your difficulties are and to learn in what way Government can assist you to remove them. Your lands are mostly irrigated, I am told, by the Fuleli Canal which was in existence long before the Government of Bombay had any responsibility for Irrigation in Sind, and the 25 lakhs of capital cost shown in our returns, on which the percentage of profit to which you refer is calculated, does not, of course, include the capital cost of the original canal.

I much appreciate your expressions of gratitude to my Government for the recent concessions in the matter of revisions of assessment made by us at the pressing request of your representatives on the Legislative Council. I have been looking into the figures to see what these concessions actually amount to, and I find that for the three talukas out of four in the Tando Division which are immediately affected, they come to Rs. 2,30,000 a year. In the case of 5 other talukas where revised rates had been introduced but not levied, the concessions amount to Rs. 3,77,000 while in the case of six more talukas for which proposals had been framed by Settlement Officers the concessions amount to Rs. 2,60,000. The immediate benefit to the Zamindars, whom you represent, is therefore very great and I am glad that you appreciate both the action taken by my Government and the efforts made in your behalf by your representatives on the Legislative Council.

To all agriculturists in Sind, the great question is that of water supply, and as cultivation on each canal has extended up to the limit of the supply of water which enters it from the river, there is necessarily a constant conflict, especially in a year of deficient inundation, between the claims of the Zemindars at the heads and those whose land is at the tails of canals. What we all aim at, of course, is to be fair to all and to secure an adequate supply of water particularly for the Zemindars at the tails who suffer most in times of deficiency. Recognising the vital importance of this question to the landholders of Sind, I personally requested Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon'ble Member of my Government, who is in charge of the subject of Irrigation, to come to Sind and enquire personally into the whole question. You all know with what patience and thoroughness he conducted his enquiry, and I have had a long discussion with him in Bombay on the results of his observations and investigations. He has suggested, and I agree with him, that the best way to reach a satisfactory conclusion is to make a practical test during the next inundation season on two distributaries, in order to ascertain the real cause of shortage of water at the tails of the canals, and the best remedy for it, and I personally shall consult with your representatives when the full effects of the tests which are to be made have been ascertained.

I would strongly deprecate any tendency to discuss this question as if there were any conflict of interest between either Government or the Irrigation officers on the one side, and the Zemindars on the other. What my Government wants is to do the best we can to secure a fair distribution of water to all landholders, and this object will I am sure be borne in mind by all the officers of the Irrigation Department engaged on these tests. They have endeavoured in the past, with a great measure of success to adopt the methods which they considered most likely to give the best results, and I feel sure I can rely on you all for the most cordial co-operation with them in their work.

FALLOW FORFEITURE RULES.

The object of the fallow forfeiture rules is, of course, the greatest good of the greatest number, for it is obviously unfair that a Zemindar should occupy land which he is unable to cultivate, especially as he pays no assessment except on the land actually cultivated by him. I am afraid I cannot admit the accuracy of the figures given in your address, for I find that in the last twelve years about 4,00,000 acres have been forfeited, throughout the whole of Sind, of which about 2,00,000 acres have been regranted under the rules, so that the net area forfeited in these 12 years in the whole of Sind has been only 2,00,000 acres. In any case, these rules are now practically inoperative all over the Province and any grievance on that score must have practically disappeared.

With regard to the remission rules, my information is that they have recently been made more lenient, and not more strict, but I hope to have an opportunity of meeting some of you in a few days' time at Hyderabad, and if you will dispute one of your number to bring to my notice any recent change which you regard as unfavourable to you. I am quite prepared to discuss it with him, and, if need be, to revise my opinion.

I thank you all for your cordial welcome and I hope I shall have many more opportunities of coming to Sind and meeting you all again, for I agree with you that a visit such as this enables myself and my Government to remove many misunderstandings and to adopt measures for the welfare of Sind in consultation with those who are in the best position to say what difficulties require to be removed.

I have only to add that Lady Wilson and I warmly welcome this opportunity of meeting you. It was not necessary for you to assure me of the loyalty to the British Crown of the Sind Zemindars, for I have always heard that that loyalty was deep-seated and unwavering. I sincerely trust that during the years that lie ahead, you and I will always work together for the prosperity of those whom you represent and for the greater object, namely that of the welfare and well being of this great country.

THE ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Legislative Department have to-day issued a list containing about thirty resolutions which the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly have given notice of and which have been admitted by the President. The noticeable feature is that a few resolutions are in the names of about twenty members grouped together with a view to defy the Ballot Box.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has a resolution for the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members of the Assembly to enquire into the working of the Bengal Regulation Three of 1818 in Bengal and make recommendations.

Mr. Deraiswamy Iyengar wants steps to be taken to supersede by an Act of the Legislature the Bengal Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General.

Dr. Gour will recommend the consideration of the policy regarding the export of opium.

Mr. Chanda reads the list of more than 25 members with recommendation for the re-transfer of Sylhet and Cachar Districts to the Bengal Presidency.

Raja Shaznafar Ali Khan has obtained support of no less than thirty members for the suggestion that a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Army Canteen Board with a view to make it self-supporting and its service, cheaper, better and more prompt.

Mr. Nilkanta Das and over thirty others have signed the notice of a resolution for the re-distribution of provinces on linguistic basis and immediately to bring all the Oriyya speaking tracts under one administration. Mr. Nilkanta Das has also obtained the signatures of over thirty others for urging steps to be taken to revive salt industry on Orissa coasts.

Mr. Chaumanlal will urge enquiry into the economic condition of the industrial workers in several aspects and suggest the desirability of introducing a system of minimum wages in industries like coal, steel, Jute and cotton.

Mr. S. C Ghose has a resolution for the Supreme Court and Mr. N. C. Kelkar along with thirty of his friends has a motion for the amalgamation of judiciary of the North-West frontier with that of the Punjab.

Dr. Gour will urge that the Military Expenditure should not exceed twenty per cent of the gross central revenue as recommended by the Brussels Conference. He has also given notice of seven other resolutions, one of which recommends that in future no Government chaplain should be appointed to any civil station in which a place of worship for Christians is already in existence.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda will on the other hand urge an early abolition of the ecclesiastical department.

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DELHI NOTES.

EGYPT AND EASTERN NATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Sir Alexander Muddiman gave a dinner at Maiden's Hotel, in honour of Sir Mian Mahomed Shafi, and his wife. After the guests had satisfied their palates, there were the usual post-prandial speeches. Sir Alexander was inclined to be humorous. He, of course, complimented Sir M. Shafi, on his 'wonderful achievements' as a loyal limb of the bureaucracy, and thanked him for introducing Lady Shafi. In bringing Lady Shafi out of the "Purdah", the Home Member held, Sir Mahomed had revealed a jewel hitherto concealed, and felt that India would gain much if from behind the "Purdah" her womankind stepped forth. Then the presence of men would cease to attach undue importance to politics and a sanity of outlook would be produced. Sir Mahomed Shafi returned thanks for the tribute paid to his work.

PLIGHT OF EGYPT.

Egypt is uppermost in the minds of the Muslims. They feel strongly for that ancient land and are determined to do their bit for that country in its hour of trial. We had a huge demonstration on Monday night in the historic Jumma Musjid when Maulana Moahmmed Ali spoke for a long time, strongly critisising the British action. A string of resolutions was passed, making it clear to all concerned that the Indian Muslims view with strong condemnation the British action in Egypt and are determined to stand by the Egyptians. The question of Egypt is a question of the entire East, and if to-day such injustice is being done to the Egyptian nation, then to-morrow other Eastern nations cannot remain safe, and on the contrary the enslavement of Egypt is sure to make the slavery of India permanent.

DELHI AS IT IS.

The Anglo-Indian Press is never tired of puffing the 'beauties' of Delhi, but those who live in it know how untrue those statements are. Of course, no doubt the new Delhi on which crores have been sunk, is a beautiful place to live in, but what about the old Delhi, where at least 90 per cent of the people live? Here even the roads are not properly lighted. People have to wend their way in utter darkness. Modern drainage, of course is a thing unknown. There are no foot-paths, no promenades, nothing but dirty streets carpetted with banana leaves. This is the real Delhi. Does Lord Reading know how these people eke out their existence? In wat dirty hovels they have to live from year to year. Before squandering money on erecting places the Government ought to have improved the old Delhi and earned the blessing of the populace.

MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE.

The Muddiman Committee has packed off. I hear, there were many wordy documents between the two sections of the Committee. The temper was throughout busy, but he could not seduce any one. Jinnah and Co., stood solid as a rock, and insisted on their own conclusions. They have, I hear, drawn a scathing indictment of the reforms much to the chagrin of the diehard. But the net results of the enquiry will be nil. It is not going to do even an iota of good to the country as a whole. These Committees are so many diplomatic moves to divert the attention of a discontented humanity. No one should expect anything as the result of this Committee. In fact the Muddiman-Shafi production is the most reactionary document.

INDIA'S FALL DUE TO SELFISHNESS.

This week has witnessed many meetings and lectures. The communal die-hard got up a little exhibition of soap-box oratory when they shrieked against the money lenders Bill. The Bill is to all intents a beneficial measure, calculated to protect the peasants from the money-lending sharks. Because the Bill has been piloted by a Muslim and affects more Hindus than the Muslims, these people have raised a howl. We have had thundering speeches from Bhai Permanand and Swami Satyadeva on religious topics on Wednesday. Bhai Paramanand delivered a lecture, exhorting the audience to give up selfishness. He deplored people never looked above their own petty needs. They were selfish, to the core, and this selvshness had cost them their freedom. Bhai Parmanand said "A company of English traders came to India and within a hort period made the British masters of the great Indian continent while the Nawabs and Rajas despite their myriad armies and unlimited treasures were no match for these patriotic few merchants. Why did it happen so? Only on account of the absence of social life amongst the Indian Ruling princes. Every one thought of his own selfish good and did not realise that his selfishness was proving harmful to the country. The Nizam, the Nawab of Arcot, and Mir Jafar all thought of their own selfish end and never of the country. There was no battle at Plassy in 1757, no men was wounded, not a single shot was fired. It was through Mir Jafar's treachery that Clive became master of Bengal. Poor Saraj-ud-Daula, a lad of only 19 years, fell at the feet of Mir Jafar, his uncle and requested him to save the country. Mir Jafar promised in the name of God and religion to save the country and told Saraj-ud-Daula to have no fears, but the man was treacherous and handed over the kingdom to Clive, only in the hope of getting the Nawabship of Bengal, but he could not think that Clive did not want him too." "Shake off your selfishness" was the advice of Bhai Permanand to the people.

Lieu: Col: Paterson has been appointed Political Secretary. Why a Military Officer should have been pitch-forked into the office is a mystery. Previous experience of giving these Military men the red pencil instead of a sword has not proved a success.

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MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 10.

Interpellations were taken at the Mysore Legislative Council held at Bangalore this morning, and one of the questions referred to was the granting of travelling allowance and *batta* to ~~xxxxx~~ of the Mysore Civil Service when they are attending the annual Civil Service Association meeting. Government admitted that members when they attended the Association meeting were considered to be on duty, and they received a travelling allowance. Another question elicited the fact that during the floods in 1924 nearly 6,000 houses were partially or fully damaged and that about Rs. 55,000 were collected by the Central Flood Relief Committee.

After interpellations, Government bills were taken up and one relating to the registration, segregation and medical treatment of lepers was read in the Council.

GOVT. BILLS.

After expeditious disposal of the reading of several other bills, the bill to amend the newspaper regulation in the State was introduced. This bill provides that Government may prohibit the publication of a newspaper where those responsible for it have been convicted of an offence or sedition or of promoting enmity between the classes and if the newspaper habitually publishes matter punishable under section 500 I.P.C. (relating to defamation), but that in such cases appeal against the order of Government to a special bench lies in the Chief Court. When permission to read the Bill was sought there were several speeches both for and against the measure. The Dewan in summing up the debate repudiated the charge that the Bill was being pressed by Government in the face of popular opposition and cited the fact that at the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the previous occasion, there was popular support for it and if newspapers outside and inside the State were generally hostile to the measure they were generally not conversant with the conditions in the State. He was convinced that some control over the newspaper press was necessary in the State.

The motion to read the Bill in Council was granted by a large majority.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(DEC. 11, 1924.)

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrisna Vasudev, to be District and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan retiring.

Mr. H S Needham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. E. S. Bavdekar, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of East Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. S. N Moos, Officiating Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from 1st April 1925 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant H. F. Otto, I.M.D., to act as Port Health Officer, Karachi, vice Mr. B. F. Khambatta, proceeding on leave.

Mr. B F Khambatta, Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, is granted leave on average pay for ten months combined with study leave for five months with effect from the 4th December 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Gordon-Tucker, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, is granted such leave, pending retirement as may be due to him, with effect from the 14th February 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. H. Melhuish, Assistant Director of Public Health, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave for a period of four months and seven days.

Major J. Morison, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for a period of six months and six days.

"In the interests of the public service," Mr. A. E. Sharp, Assistant Executive Engineer to be transferred from the Central Division to work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

The following appointments in the Indian Service of Engineers until further orders are ordered:—

(1) On return from leave Mr. P. L. Bowers is appointed Executive Engineer, Government House District, relieving Mr. E. P. Watson, Executive Engineer, whose posting will be notified in due course.

(2) On return from leave Mr. C. H. B. Philpot-Brookes, is appointed Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, relieving Mr. F. C. Ball, Assistant Engineer who will thereafter remain attached to that District.

Maharaja Kumari Jayalakshmiammanni Avaru, the eldest sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore passed away at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 8th instant after a prolonged illness. The Hon. the British Resident and the Dewan called at the Palace on the 9th to personally convey their condolences. The funeral procession with full royal honours left the Palace at 12.45 and was followed by the Dewan, the Chief Judge, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Chief Court, tthe Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Departments and a number of non-official gentlemen, the guard of honour being provided by a squadron of the Mysore Lancers and the First Battalion of the Mysore Infantry. The cremation took place at the Palace Orchard.

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